BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1863. { NO. 37.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....2 00
Do. do. 2 do.....3 00
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Do. do. 3 months without change,.....14 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do.....25 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged $2 per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first Monday in July next, for the trial of all persons charged with capital felonies, crimes and misdemeanors, of which the Superior Court at a regular term has jurisdiction.

By order of R. S. French, J. S. L. & E.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk.

May 25th, 1863. 36-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Duplin County. }

In Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1863.

Joseph D. Hill, and Alfred Wright, vs. Petition for Partition of lands.

Thomas Hicks and wife Fannie, Thomas Hicks, and wife Laura, Thomas Hicks and wife Ann, Thomas Hicks, Jno. and John Hicks.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the Court House door in Duplin, and at three other public places in Duplin, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first Monday in July next, being the 27th day of the month, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

May 25, 1863. 1w-1t-$3.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Hicks, deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors are required to make payment to

B. N. NAIR, } Admrs.
WILLIAM HANKS, }

May 25, 1863. 36-6w.

Quartermaster and Inspector General's Office, RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

The following Regulations, approved by the Secretary of War, in connection with the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the organization of forces to serve during the present war with Great Britain," approved January 6, 1812, and the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," are published for the information and government of all concerned.

By order of the President of the Confederate States of America, the following regulations are established to govern the enrolling officers in the discharge of their duties under the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863.

I. The enrolling officers will proceed to enroll all persons liable to perform military service, as prescribed in the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, and all persons who may be hereafter called into the service of the Confederate States, by the President, under the same, with a record of their names, ages, residences, and occupations, forwarding a copy of the same, when completed, to the Governor of the State, to be endorsed on the roll of the proper district, which will be preserved by the President and Board of Enrollment, and revised the same and make such corrections as may be necessary, with the view of equalizing the quotas of the several districts, as provided in the act of Congress.

[L. S.] S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

All parties having appeals from the decisions of the Boards of Enrollment are hereby notified that the Boards are instructed to hear and decide upon such appeals in the form and according to the rules prescribed in the foregoing regulations, in accordance with the law, and their decisions will be acted on.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Boards of Appraisement for N. Carolina.

192 6t-$5 35.

NOTICE.

In Confederate Dist. Court

Notice is hereby given that M. Solomons, of Atlanta, Georgia, having, at May Term, 1863, of this Court, filed his petition, and obtained an order of attachment against the property of the defendant to Catlin Dean, of N. Y., and Beavitt, Tyler & Co., of N. Y.—returnable to the first Court to be held for the District of North Carolina, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in June next, and then and there to answer the petition of the said M. Solomons, and to plead, answer or demur thereto, as the law may require, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the property attached ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

JOHN GUILMAN, Clerk C. D. C.
32 1m

SALT.

THE Subscriber will sell at Stump Sound, Onslow County, Salt made at his works two dollars per bushel, at market price, or he will exchange for Corn at the current market rates.

As low a price as it can possibly be sold for, and to wait it would do well to lay in a supply.

M. L. F. REDD.
32 3m*.

Will pay, to amount of $10 and send

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, his Farm, containing 1,200 acres immediately on the Cape Fear River, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and 3 miles from the Little Rugar Loaf Landing. This Land is as good for Rice as any in the State, there being six or seven hundred acres of the best of which is drained and embanked, which will produce from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. There is on this Land a good Dwelling House, and necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of a family. Adjoining the lands of Daniel Bryan, Jr., are 600 acres adjoining the lands of George Cain; 240 acres adjoining the lands of Edward Gardner; 100 acres adjoining the lands of Owen Gardner; 100 acres adjoining the lands of John Cain. These lands are offered in payment for the above lands. I have other lands on Colly Creek, Bladen County, for sale.

R. P. MELVIN.
Bladen County, April 10, 1863. 3-31-3m*

$20 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward for the confinement in Jail of Wilmington, of my boy WASHINGTON, who left me about the 1st of April. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a scar on his left knee (cut in) and is very fond of fishing. He has relations at the first point. Said boy is supposed to be trying to get to Virginia, where he came from.

E. B. TOWNSEND,
Near Pee Dee, Marion Dist., S. C.
24-10t*

NOTICE.

Certificate No. 2,455, for 200 shares of Stock, issued by the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, to Hamlet B. Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. Myers, having been lost, application will be made to the Commercial Bank of Wilmington for a renewal of said Certificate in favor of Hamlet B. Myers, Trustee of Lucy A. Myers.

JOHN MYERS,
30 3m*

NOTICE.

ALL DEBTS of the late firm of Cook & Cook, deceased, having been placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Duplin County, at April Term, A. D. 1863, for collection, all persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified that they must call and settle the same without further delay, as we will not pay in the hands of any other person.

ANN CAMPBELL, } Executors.
EDWARD QUINN, }
33 6t*

CONSCRIPT EXEMPTION NOTES.—The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The notes between three and four hundred millions issued. Up to the 22d of April, the time they ceased to be fundable into eight per cents, were fundable only in seven per cents. There were funded between one hundred and six hundred and seventy millions, leaving still in circulation between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and seventy millions. In consequence of the Treasury ceasing in August to be fundable, the people of Richmond have felt themselves obliged to issue the following notice:

"The banks of this city have resolved, in consideration that they are not fundable from and after the first of August next, that they will decline to receive deposits, from and after the 10th day of June next, of Confederate States notes which bear date prior to the first December, 1862, and that they will not pay out any such notes, nor use them in settling balances from and after the 5th day of June next."

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 4, 1863.

THE state of things at the West continues to remain in doubt, which is not lessened by the temporary suspension of telegraphic news owing to a break in the wires between this point and Augusta.

No doubt the slaughter of the enemy at Vicksburg has so far been very great, exceeding our whole force engaged, while the several repulses have been so complete and overwhelming as to leave his troops little stomach for a speedy renewal of the assault. It is said, and we think with considerable truth, that the enemy's troops were all, or nearly all, strongly under the influence of liquor. This was certainly the case with them during the battles before Richmond as we have been assured by both officers and men of our army that all the Lincolnite prisoners they saw on that occasion were so.

But great as the losses of the enemy may be, and decisive as his repulses may appear, we must guard ourselves against looking for too much, and, above all, abstain from any foolish talk about "begging" GRANT'S army, etc., etc. Had that ever been possible—had the "begging" of a superior by an inferior force been ever a thing to be looked for, the time when such a possibility existed has passed away. With his right wing resting upon the Yazoo, and communicating with the Federal fleets above Vicksburg, GRANT no longer depends for supplies upon his communications below; nor, with this advantage, can he fail to bring up reinforcements to sustain him; nor, even should he fail in doing that, will he be in any danger of being cut off from a line of retreat. Don't let us permit our expectations to be raised too high. Let us watch patiently without indulging in undue depression or in baseless visions of triumphant success. That we can repulse the enemy with heavy loss—that with inferior numbers and appliances we can hold his superior armaments in check and foil them in their object, reflects the highest credit, nay, the brightest glory upon our arms. Of the folly which dreams of "begging" whole armies, which, if physical force were the only test, might long since have "begged" us, our people are, we think, pretty effectually cured.

One of the most notable returns of the Yankee raid into North and South Mississippi so far as more appearances go, has been seen in the return of a large number of negroes to the older slave States. Two classes of slaveholders had carried out or sent out all, or part of their hands to the rich cotton sections of the Mississippi valley. Those having a limited force had gone out with them, and taken their families along. Those having large forces had in many cases purchased plantations in the Southwest, and sent a working force there, still retaining their homes in the older States, together with a portion of their hands. We have within the present week heard of large numbers of slaves, belonging to both classes of proprietors, being brought back from Mississippi to the interior of Georgia, the Carolinas, and even of Virginia. It remains to be seen whether the addition of many mouths to the local consumption will render food scarce and dear, or whether, on the contrary, the additional labor may yet enable production to be increased to an extent equal to, or even greater than the increased demand.

It will be seen by a telegraph received about noon, and after the above was written, that Vicksburg still holds out; and that as usual, both parties are confident of success.

THERE had been great complaint of drought before the late copious and refreshing rains came to moisten the soil. No doubt there was reason for the complaints, for the whole earth was as dry as a parched pea, and all dogs threatened to go mad for want of water.

We have reason to believe that the recent rains have had a wide scope and have done much good to "the crops" some of which were greatly in need of it.

THE Richmond papers seem to think that General WM SMITH has been elected Governor of that State, the real contest being between Gen. SMITH and Mr. FLOURNOY; Mr. MUMFORD does not run as well as either of the others. Mr. PRICE and General IMBODEN were the candidates for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. PRICE appears to be ahead so far.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Major John H. Nethercutt was born and raised in Duplin County, and is about 38 years of age—in the prime of life. Some 13 years ago he removed to the county of Jones, and in a few years afterwards was elected Sheriff of that county, which office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the county until hostilities commenced between us and the United States, when he resigned his office and let go the plow handles—Cincinnatus like—and buckled on his sword in defense of liberty. In the first place, he assisted in raising a Company, of which he was appointed Lieutenant; in the second place, he was appointed Captain of his Company, and in the third place, he was appointed Major of a Battalion, which appointment was conferred upon him not by the assistance of influential connexion, but for meritorious services—Now the Major never saw West Point, nor did he know anything, at first, about military tactics, but seems to have been admirably qualified by nature for partizan warfare—being none of your puffed up, theoretical, visionary fools, but a thoroughgoing, energetic, practical man of good sense—as well as courageous, brave, and daring—reliable in all cases, and for honesty of purpose, disinterestedness, and integrity, surpassed by no man; and, withal, one of the purest patriots in N. C., and, not only patriotic, but, having had his dwelling house burned down by the enemy from over the heads of his wife and children, is ready, if need be, to offer up his life upon the altar of liberty, having already—frequently at the risk of his life—killed a number of Yankees, taken a number of prisoners, and been a terror to deserters, buffaloes, and runaway negroes. And it is fair to presume, that had it not been for his exertions when Foster marched his army up to Goldsboro' last winter the country would have sustained a loss of perhaps a million of dollars more than it actually did. Yes, it is more than probable that had not Foster been impeded in his progress at the start by the gallant Major, that he would have reached Goldsboro' with his army before our army reached there, and before he had heard of Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg—(which so much discouraged him), and would have laid that town in ashes, to say nothing about other depredations that would have been committed in Jones, Lenoir, Duplin and Wayne, in addition to those that actually have been committed. Messrs. Editors, after this war is over, and the history thereof shall have been impartially written, and "the things that are Cæsars rendered unto him," those who were such, will be proud to say, "I was one of Major Nethercutt's men." For my part, I am proud now that the Major is a native of Duplin county. I understand though, there are some disappointed persons trying to detract from the good name of the gallant Major, and being somewhat of an Irishman myself, I say to them, "bad luck to your undertaking!" "Cease vipers, you bite against a file." The name of Major Nethercutt has been too indelibly inscribed upon the roll of fame, for his record to be effaced by your puny efforts. The Major could not leave to his family a more valuable legacy than the fact that his dwelling house was burned by the Yankees for his patriotism, and he himself, misrepresented by Buffaloes, Lincoln sympathizers, and cowards. And as the Major improves in military science, and his services become to be better known and appreciated, it is to be hoped our military authorities will furnish him with more men, or promote him to a higher office. A. O. G.

Alberton's, N. C.

YANKEE RAID ON COMBAHEE.—A dispatch from Pocotaligo Tuesday morning reported that a party of Yankees had made their appearance, and were destroying the pontoon bridge at Combahee Ferry, besides burning some houses on the banks. About three hundred, the dispatch said, had also landed at Field's Point, probably a division of a part of their force to cover the burning operations of the others on Combahee River. Later in the day it was reported that the enemy, after visiting several plantations and destroying considerable property, had gone back. They were still hovering around, however, up to a late hour in the evening. The force making the raid is believed to be small. They have kept close to their boats on the river banks. Our forces are prepared for them should they attempt to move up further inland. It was reported last night that they had burnt the residence of Mr. A. Burnet, and had visited the plantations of Mr. Heyward and Mr. Blake, and one or two others, doing considerable mischief. They are no doubt endeavoring to imitate the Abolition raids recently made in other Southern States.—*Charleston Courier.*

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

TULLAHOMA, May 27th.

The Abolition Government has shown unusual shrewdness in sending Vallandigham within our lines. It hoped by this policy to relieve the North of his dangerous and annoying presence which would have proven still more formidable in the confines of Fort Warren. But by sending him South it made an ostentatious show of magnanimity by permitting him to go to his "friends." Nor did this embrace all the Abolition policy, for the Government had the foresight to see that by opposition to its measures Vallandigham had rendered himself famous at the South, and it was hoped that his presence in our States would call forth meetings and testimonials of our respect, which would ruin his power among his own people when it was said:—'See how he was received by the rebels;—we told you he was a traitor, and you would not believe us. Now you have the proof.' For this reason it was that Vallandigham was set down outside of Rosecrans' lines upon neutral ground and directed not to return. They feared to send him under flag of truce within our lines, believing that we were not willing to make a Van Dieman's land of our country. But by careful action they thrust him upon us an *exile*, and we could not refuse to accept him. He made his way to our pickets and was taken to Gen. Bragg's head quarters, where he still continues a guest. He expressed an earnest desire to have an interview with Breckinridge. Vallandigham is respected in the South as a great champion of constitutional rights, for his incompatible integrity, and for his powerful opposition to the corrupt administration at Washington. He is regarded as an upright, honest man, desirous of bringing the war to a close by treaty and negotiation, but the Yankees mistake when they think we receive him as a bosom friend. His efforts in behalf of liberty and of peace have been noble and grand, made as they were in the face of overwhelming power of evil and military despotism, but he is no friend of the Confederate States, and is opposed to them.

He announced to Gen. Bragg and others, with whom he conversed, that he was a citizen of the State of Ohio, and owed allegiance to the Government and Constitution of the United States, and that it was for opposition to the dictatorial powers and revolutionary objects of the administration which had undermined the Constitution, that he was cast in exile among us. These words were worthy to come from so patriotic and true a man, and will go far to dissipate the charge which the Abolition government is so desirous of establishing, that he is a traitor and a sympathizer with the Confederates. The policy of our government is clear in the case. It is to their interest to keep him outside of our territory and transfer him to his own, where he so ably espouses the cause of civil liberty, which he is the brand among the enemy, and where he is also able to create a revulsion in favor of constitutional measures and civil liberty. But he is thrown among us as an exile in the cause of justice, and it becomes us not to receive him as we would one who had espoused our own rights as cause in the territory of the enemy, with acclamation and gorgeous receptions, but becoming the dignity of a people who, fighting for their independence, magnanimously extend their hand even to an enemy, who in attempting in another manner to sustain the principles for which they are struggling in arms, has been exiled among them.

A heavy column of the enemy, estimated at 7,000, commenced advancing upon our left about noon on the 25th, and continued their march to within 7 miles of McMinnville. Preparations were made for a fight when it was learned, on the succeeding morning, that the Abolitionists had withdrawn again. It was generally supposed that they came out for the purpose of destroying the railroad and telegraphs, and any stores which they might have found at points on the road, but whatever their intention, they withdrew without accomplishing anything else than frightening the citizens of McMinnville. It is now regarded that their advance was to cover their retreat from Readyville, but this is not yet confirmed. Col. Breckinridge, who, with his cavalry skirmished constantly with them and retarded their progress, deserves at least this passing notice.

Gen. Wheeler, yclept the "War Child," has been riding around for the past few days taking a look at our cavalry lines and outposts in front, and it is to be hoped that he will infuse into them renewed caution and spirit which is not a little needed in the centre.

Is it not passing strange that the attention of general officers is not called to the matter of Yankee prisoners being conveyed through our country. Soon as a Yankee or a squad of Abolition prisoners make their appearance at any station, the guard is thrust aside and brainless fools commence an argument with the dirty scoundrels, while other curiosity seekers ask unreasonable and unheard of questions enough, impress the fellows with the conviction that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad"—that this *hocus pocus* has been played off on the Confederates? Which is the most worthy of censure, the argumentative fools who engage the invaders in conversation, the curiosity hunters who gaze at them in stupid, blank astonishment, or the miserable soulless creatures who barter country's credit for Abolition gold and green backs? It is a sorry picture to gaze upon, and when we "look first upon this picture, and then upon this" we waver before we can decide which class is most worthy of our deep contempt. The military authorities are much to be censured for this unnatural state of things, for it is an easy matter for a commanding general to issue an order that guards shall prohibit all communication with the hated enemies of our country, and it is as easy to enforce the order as any other. A slight touch of the bayonet would be a fitting and feeling appeal to the class who display their lack of self respect by entertaining the miserable wretches taken in arms for our subjugation. The matter all will agree is certainly worthy the attention of our military authorities who have overlooked the gross abuse too long.

It is a matter of extreme regret and just indignation to our military leaders and to men of sense that the movements of our armies and disposition of our forces are made public and discussed so freely. Movements when fighting has taken place and interesting army movements which have some time transpired, it is unnecessary to conceal, but of late newspapers have not only been publishing army movements but have actually published the number and position of our forces—information to gain which the enemy expends thousands of dollars to secure and spies and sacrifice innumerable lives—and yet notwithstanding its importance to the enemy, newspapers in our midst advertising our cause publish and gratuitously furnish it to our foes!

To learn an enemy's position is the greatest *desideratum* and in forcing a disclosure of it thousands of lives are lost, notwithstanding which but a few weeks since an Augusta paper published in a letter from one of our armies its exact position and all the minutiæ of its troops. Twelve days afterwards I saw in the telegraph columns of the Northern press this article copied verbatim, and in order to expedite its diffusion among the enemy, sent by telegraph and published in every paper of importance from Maine to California. Another letter published in a Mobile paper gave the number of our forces in one army, particularizing the numbers in the different branches of the service, and given with an accuracy which could not have been improved by the Adjutant General's office. In two weeks time the article was extensively copied in Northern journals. Do not editors have any responsibility—do not they feel culpable at the bar of their suffering, bleeding country for giving currency and publicity to startling facts of inestimable value to our enemies. The fate of the nation is as much in the hands of the press as of the army, and are not publishers willing to make a sacrifice of a little so called *enterprise* for their own, their country's good?

Far be it from me, a member of the press, to advocate the suppression of this "palladium of our liberties," but authority, either civil or military, should be exercised where such flagrant and shameless wrongs are committed. N'IMPORTE.

From the New York Freeman's Journal, May 16.

The Infamous Programme.

The administration of Lincoln, or of Seward in Lincoln's name, is more and more dropping the mask.—The fanatics of the abolition party, so far as ends are concerned, need have no quarrel with Seward. He means a revolution as utterly subversive of our old American institutions as they do. Only he goes at its accomplishment like a fox. They go at it like bears and badgers, or like wolves and cats. The fox is cunning—but it is a *low* cunning after all—and ends in the capture of the vicious creature, when the hunt really begins. In the meantime there is no doubt that Seward still controls Lincoln. In the instructive and profound legend of "Reynard the Fox," we find the fox and the ape to claim kindred, and always really, if not openly, to have stuck to each other—the fox always using the ape for his purposes.

Seward inaugurated the system of arbitrary arrests. He ordered the arrests of the Baltimore Police Board, and of the Maryland Legislature, of the brothers Flanders, and of the editor of the Freeman's Journal. He too at the instigation of Thurlow Weed, whose "man" he is, will be found to be really responsible for the arrests, now, of Vallandigham. In democratic hearts, Vallandigham had become identified with honesty and fearlessness in politics. Vallandigham had studied and understood Jeffersonian Democracy. He believed in it heartily, and gallantly threw himself forward as its champion. His degree of ability was a secondary question. Whether others who agreed with him were more or less able than he, became an indifferent matter. He was a true exponent of the cause and a chivalrous one, and either accident or merit gave him the leader's position. Weed saw it and howled! He understood that if Vallandigham succeeded, there was an end to the nice bargain of Weed and Seward, by which, after creating the infamous party that has broken up the Union, they were as "conservatives!" to float into the democratic party, and in its once honored name rule the disintegrated North. Weed convinced the canal and railroad men who manage the machinery of New York State politics, that if Vallandigham's plan of peace and reconstruction of relations between North and South prevailed, the Mississippi would again be opened, and the natural highway to the ocean for the heavy products of the Northwest would no longer be penned up to seeking a market by their artificial channels—thus "the hope of our gains will be lost." Those other makers of silver shrine for Diana"—the contractors—were reached by the same arguments. But Vallandigham was growing stronger in the hearts of the people. So these charlatans have ordered him to be arrested. Burnside has been their tool in this, as he was their tool in the useless slaughter of so many thousands of democrats in the charnel pen beyond Fredericksburg. He succeeded at Fredericksburg, in getting brave men into a position where they were unmercifully cut to pieces. He has succeeded in arresting Vallandigham, and has thus doubled his power, and rendered it impossible for the people to forget him, without forgetting their own liberties.

But while Weed and Seward, and other charlatans possessing both principles, but not a whit more honest, are seeking their selfish aims at the public expense, our grief is that we see irretrievable woes preparing for our country. The *union at last*, the cant in result, of these machinations, if they succeed, must be the total subversion of our fundamental constitutions! Of course, if thirst for wealth, and love of luxury, have extinguished the hardy virtues of political freedom in the mass of the people, our institutions are gone. It looks like that, at present. But then, what is to succeed? A monarchy, or an aristocracy, on a constitutional basis? Impossible! We have not the *basis*—we have not the conditions—we have not the living conditions, for the one or for the other!

We know how widely the idea of this revolutionary change is entertained. We hear its advocates, day by day. But we tell them neither we nor they will live to see it. Our system of representative government may be changed. But, if it be, a century of anarchy, and of successive upheavings, is before us. The changes in the "Army of the Potomac" is but a type of the political subversions that must be encountered. In the midst of these convulsions, whoever may escape, it will not be those who now think themselves eligible members of the aristocracy—much less their children.

Through the torpidity of some, the timidity of others, and the unscrupulous selfishness of the most active and potent on all sides, it is a most benign and overruling Providence alone that can save us. And Providence, in these political matters, usually helps only those that show a disposition to help themselves. The chains of a most vile slavery are shaken in our very face. Every guarantee of constitutions and of laws, that we have hitherto boasted the bulwarks of our freedom, is openly and flagitiously violated—and still white men—the sons of freemen, trot round like monkeys, grinning at each other, gathering up shin-plasters, counting them over, and then eating and drinking as if this were the end of their being, and the ability to do it the height of their ambition.

A truly free people would, peacefully but determinedly, be organized from one end of the land to the other, and, in the words of Jefferson, be "standing to their arms," to resist usurpation!

The Capture of Vicksburg.

We yesterday received from a friend a copy of the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, of the 26th ult. It has a dispatch with the following headings. Vicksburg Captured—Rebel Generals Captured—The Rebel Army Captured—Stores and Guns Captured. The Mississippi Opened—Hurrah for Union and Victory, &c. The dispatch says that "the great river has at last been won and Vicksburg is ours." All this is in types of the most appalling size. The editor adds a note, saying that he is assured that another dispatch had passed over the wires from "a high source in the South" to "a high source in the East," confirming the capture of Vicksburg and Pemberton's whole army. Capt. McNeills' battery, which had just arrived in the city, fired a salute of 100 guns in honor of the tremendous victory. In the editorial column it says "our victory is perfect and complete. * * Everything moved harmoniously to the consummation of the grand achievement which virtually settles the issues of the war." "All praise under God to the gallant army of the West." The editor thinks it rather a good joke on "Jeff Davis," who had visited and inspected the fortifications there, and believe it to be the "death knell of the Southern Confederacy." He then goes on to say whip out Bragg and Lee and restore the Union.

Richmond Dispatch.

From the Savannah News.

Our Cotton Going to the Yankees.

The Yankees, while they are redoubling their energies for our extermination, (for they have long since ceased to hope for the reconstruction of the Union,) are doing a thriving business in obtaining our great staple. What their armies are unable to steal, is being carried to them at Nassau by our blockade runners, and exchanged for Yankee goods, which are brought here and sold to our people at fabulous prices. While our soldiers are battling against fearful odds in the field for the defence of our homes and property—while the plundering hordes of Yankee Vandals are ravaging, burning, destroying and murdering—is it right that our government should permit a contraband trade with the enemy, which, while it supplies and enriches the North, is weakening, demoralizing and corrupting our own people? From the first we have been opposed to letting our cotton go from our ports, either directly or indirectly, to the enemy. We were told that it was necessary for the supply of arms and munitions of war that cotton should go to the European markets. A few cargoes of arms were received at a time when they were greatly needed. To that extent we were benefitted. But of late the supply of the government has very little to do with the immense trade that has grown up between the Yankee and English speculators of Nassau and the blockade runners of the Confederacy, who, in proportion as they are stocking the Yankee and English markets with cotton, are filling the ware-rooms of our own speculators with the refuse goods of Yankeedom, which are held, regardless of the supply, at the inflated prices which have been established, often by combination among themselves, in the auction rooms of Charleston and Wilmington. While a few of our own people are enriched by this unrestricted, uncontrolled contraband trade, and the enemy is receiving immense advantage in the supply of an indispensable article, cotton, the great mass of our people are not benefitted, and our cause is not promoted. Neither is the self-reliance and patriotism of our people stimulated.

The Southern Baptist Convention, after a brief session at Augusta, adjourned to meet at Raleigh, N. C., on the second Friday before the second Sunday in May, 1864. It passed the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That the events of the past two year have only confirmed the conviction expressed by this Convention at its last session, that the war which has been forced upon us, is, on our part, just and necessary, and has only strengthened our opposition to a reunion with the United States on any terms whatever; and that while deploring the dreadful evils of the war, and earnestly desiring peace, we have no thought of our yielding, but will render a hearty support to the Confederate Government in all constitutional measures to secure our independence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

VICKSBURG STILL HOLDS OUT.

JACKSON, MISS., June 3rd, 1863.

The siege of Vicksburg, so far, is very encouraging. The enemy has been repulsed, with immense slaughter, in every attempt to storm our works. Grant will be compelled to raise the seige in a few days. It is reported he is returning to Grand Gulf. Storming of the works looked for within the next 48 hours. The Memphis Bulletin of the 30th ult., claims to have captured 5000 prisoners at Young's Point.—It says the news from Vicksburg is not stimulating. The slaughter on the Federal part is not so large as reported. The place is closely invested, and no apprehension is felt as to the result. Confidence is felt in regard to the result at Vicksburg.

[Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.]

JACKSON, May 28.—Gen. Johnston and Gov. Pettus have to-day issued an appeal to the people of Mississippi to come to the assistance of the State.

A call is made for all to organize as companies of cavalry and infantry to serve for ninety days.

No company is to consist of less than forty men. They are to report to Gen. Johnston.

Some Yankee hospitals in the neighborhood of Baker's Creek have been taken, and over a thousand men paroled.

ALL QUIET AT VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 3d, 1863.

All quiet at Vicksburg yesterday. Nothing reported. Grant is evidently making preparations for a movement in some direction.

BANKS DEFEATED AT PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, June 4, 1863.

Refugees at Pascagoula report another brilliant victory at Port Hudson. It is said that Banks' loss is enormous.

The corn crops in Alabama and Western Georgia, are in a most flourishing condition and promises abundant yield. The late rains have been very beneficial.

GEN. JOHNSON ADVANCING.

MOBILE, June 4th, 1863.

Gen. Johnston has commenced to advance from Canton towards Vicksburg, via Yazoo. His army is in splendid condition and spirits buoyant.

THE ENEMY REPULSED FROM LUFFBOROUGH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 4th, 1863.

An official dispatch from Gen. W. S. Walker, at Pocotaligo, reports that the enemy fired the town of Bluffton to-day. Our forces engaged them and prevented their further advance. A later dispatch from Lieut. Col. Johnston, to Gen. Walker, says: We are now in Bluffton, which place is in flames. The enemy have retired. No one hurt on our side.

In the raid on Combahee, the enemy carried away about 1,000 negroes, and destroyed nearly a million dollars worth of property.

LATER FROM PORT HUDSON AND VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 4th, 1863.

A courier reports that that Kirby Smith had crossed to Port Hudson on Sunday. The enemy's gunboats made a furious assault, and sunk one steamer, drowning 700 men. The seige of Port Hudson will be raised. There is no doubt felt in regard to the result. Interesting details of Thursday's fight at Vicksburg are coming on. Grant used cotton bales for movable breastworks in his attack. Pemberton mounted 200-pounders, and directed his fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy. Official despatches state the enemy's loss at 40,000. Our entire loss, including the action at Baker's Creek, is 5,000. Confidence in Pemberton, since his answer to Grant, is fully restored. No fears are felt in regard to the result, either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 4, 1863.

Heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburg all day. Nothing reliable from there since Sunday. The weather is cloudy and it is raining slightly.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND, June 5th, 1863.

Latest accounts received indicate that the election has gone for Wm. Smith for Governor, and Samuel Price for Lieutenant Governor.

Four members of Congress, candidates for re-election, have been defeated, viz: Garrett, Lyons, Boteler and Preston. Returns also indicate the defeat of Staples.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS.

Vallandigham, in an address to the Democracy of Ohio, from the military prison in Cincinnati, May 22d, declares that he shall recognize allegiance to his own State and Government, wheresoever he may be, and believing in all things just the same as if he remained upon her soil.

TREDEGAR WORKS IN OPERATION.

The Tradegar Works are again in full blast, most of the machinery, destroyed by the late fire having been replaced. They can now turn out guns rapidly.

LARCENY.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., has been arrested in Richmond, on a charge of larceny. Investigation postponed.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Upon the exemption clause of the Conscription law, Lincoln has shrunk from encountering his subjects.—Arbitrary and bold as he is in other things, he has feared to deny dismissal to soldiers whose terms of service have expired, or to refuse conscripts the right of purchasing exemption from the operation of the draft.

The conscription law passed by the Lincoln Congress provides that a citizen between certain ages, shall respond to a call upon him for military service, unless exempted therefrom by the payment of an assessment, to be fixed by the Secretary of War, not to exceed three hundred dollars. A few weeks ago it was clearly intimated that Secretary Stanton would decide that the option of paying the assessment or rendering the required service, was with *him*, and not with the drafted *citizen*. The *feeler* was thrown out through the Republican papers, and the response of the people has been received.

This response is such as to have intimidated the powers at Washington. The "trick of interpretation" by which the law was to be "annulled," has been fiercely and violently denounced. The partisans of the Administration have sent back word that the experiment must not be tried. The New York *Tribune* tells the story thus:

"With regard to the Enrollment act, a Washington dispatch says: It is pretty certain that the act will be carried out according to the letter of the law.—Prominent gentlemen from New York and Pennsylvania have made representations to the President and the War Department, that anything looking at all like an attempt to evade a plain provision of the act would have a damaging effect upon the people."

The law will therefore have to be executed as it stands. Under its operation the man of means will purchase his exemption from service. It is only the poor and unfortunate, the men whose family claims press upon them, and require them to live from hand to mouth, who will be dragged from their homes and driven to the wars. This discrimination must prove very odious and demoralizing. The man whose income consists only in his inability to raise three hundred dollars, will hardly understand the justice of requiring those who have least at stake to do all the fighting.

In publishing the prices fixed by the Commissioners of Appraisement for this State the following was omitted, and should properly be inserted: 1st District, beef, 20 cents per pound, nett; 2d District; 25 cents per pound, nett; 3d District, 15 cents, nett; 4th District, 12½ cents, nett.—*Raleigh Standard.*

There was a shooting affair at the supper table of the Confederate House in Vicksburg, a short time since in which nobody was hurt except one of the negro waiters who received the bullet in the thigh, inflicting a flesh wound. Gen. Prince Polignac, who was sitting at another table, remarked, "This one dangerous place."

A HEAVY HOLE.—A clerk in a foundry charged a customer with two large castings of a similar pattern, except that one had a large hole through it. Both were charged alike as sold, but discovering the mistake, he calculated the amount to be deducted, and gave the customer credit "by one hole, weighing 432 pounds."

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

Cheering News From Arkansas.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with a gentleman recently from Camden, Ark., who has kindly furnished us with some facts in regard to the situation of affairs in that State, which cannot fail to be of great interest to our readers. Our informant is a gentleman of rare cultivation, strong good sense, and pleasing conversational powers, and his knowledge of affairs in that quarter is ample and reliable.

The social condition of the people of Arkansas is most encouraging. The war has proved to them a blessing, in the sense that it has brought out the resources of the country, taught the inhabitants self-reliance and developed their slumbering energies. In the enterprise and activity, born of the emergency, the State has become a perfect hive of industry. Factories, machine shops, forges, foundries, etc., abound, where articles for home use, and for the use of the army, are abundantly supplied. Salt wells have been found, and the manufacture of salt is carried on extensively and successfully. The tanning of hides, for the past eighteen months, has been beyond all parallel in the history of the State.—By the precaution of a wise foresight, cotton and woolen cards are plenty, and many families are engaged in carding, spinning, and weaving cloth, both for domestic purposes and for clothing the soldiers. Our informant mentioned some households where eight hundred yards had been wove the past year, who intended this year to increase the amount to one thousand yards. Under the quickening influence of the times, the whole State is alive with industrial enterprise.

The crops this year, we are happy to learn are very bountiful, and the breadth of wheat sown, and now nearly ready for harvest, is at least four-fold that of any previous year. All kinds of provision crops will yield generously.

There is no suffering among the poor of Arkansas. The Legislature appropriated a million and a half for the benefit of the poor and the families of soldiers. And, in addition, labor is everywhere wanted, and commands liberal compensation. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to resist the conviction that the people are even better off than before the war commenced.

We are glad to know also, that the most unlimited confidence is felt in the officers who have been placed in command of the army in that quarter. The soldiers—officers and men—are perfectly enthusiastic in their love for their leaders, and especially is this the case with Gen. Al Price—"Old Dad," as he is called. One has only to mention his name to the men, and they instinctively set up the wildest huzzas for the old hero. Gen. Kirby Smith, Price and Holmes are a tower of strength, and under their leadership the men will march anywhere and do any deed of daring. Our army in that quarter is all right, we are quite sure.

The citizens of other portions of the Confederacy have entertained the idea that Arkansas was almost entirely given over to the tender mercies of the enemy. This is a mistaken notion. They have actually invaded but a small portion of the State—a fact accounted for by the excellent fighting qualities of the Arkansas boys, who are a perfect terror to their enemies.

The Indians are generally quite favorable to the South, and have given the people no trouble. The amicable feeling among them has

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

EVERY Subscriber on our list who may be indebted to us on the 30th day of June, inst., will have his paper discontinued. There will be no favoritism shown in this matter.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST appears to be more than usually cheering. It is evident that GRANT has staked his whole fortune upon the present movement against Vicksburg, and that he is in great danger of losing the large stake he has risked. He has certainly lost a large number of men, larger perhaps than any General has yet lost, in the same time, since the war commenced.

The reported capture of Milliken's Bend by KIRBY SMITH, requires confirmation. We confess that we place little confidence in it. It is too good to be true, especially as it seems almost impossible that General SMITH with his army should have reached that point on the Mississippi river. There is very little doubt but that ROSENCRANZ is reinforcing GRANT heavily, especially as BANKS, having been driven back from Port Hudson, will be unable to come or send any force to the aid of his endangered principal. This may enable BRAGG to assume the offensive, giving us possession of Middle and West Tennessee.

THE Richmond *Whig* states it as a fact no longer necessary nor possible to conceal, that General LEE has put his army in motion, and that the epemy is very much excited in consequence. What movements General LEE contemplates the *Whig* does not pretend to say. In fact we do not think it knows. General LEE is not apt to publish his plans before hand.

AT THE NORTH they are beginning to agitate for the Presidential election which is to come off in the Fall or next year.

The issues of that election will be all based upon questions connected with the war, and will finally resolve themselves into the alternatives of peace or war. All other matters will sink into comparative insignificance. The question appears to be mainly how the war is to be carried on and by whom. Before the time to which we have alluded above shall have arrived, the chair will have essentially changed, and it will not be asked how the war is to be carried on, or by whom, but whether it is to be carried on at all. The New York Herald says:—"The platform of the Democracy in the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be peace, and what is more, the candidate will be elected, no matter who he is, the principle controlling all other considerations. The Herald, we think, is right. The issue will be made, and the friends of peace, even at the cost of separation, will carry the election at the North. But this will be some time yet, and in the meantime the folly of LINCOLN and his party will almost certainly invoke the slaughter of thousands and millions of treasure.

Arrived at the port, steamers Robert E. Lee, and Cornubia, from Nassau with cargoes on government account.—*Mobile Journal of yesterday.*

THE LATEST FROM EAST.—We have always thought that it was useless for the Confederate Government to permit any person or number of persons to exercise the authority in any part of these Confederate States of the Confederacy at all, and in pursuance of which issued by the Government of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. At last, however, the question has come to a point demanding a solution, and it has got it, and that will meet the views of nine men out of every one in the Confederacy. It has been met in a form that unites firmness with caution, boldness with prudence. The Monroe will be unable to make any more appeals to the British people, and President DAVIS appears to hold that the Confederacy a moral victory more important in its consequences than the physical victory achieved by LEE at Chancellorsville. The following is the correspondence commencing with the notification and ending with the letter patent, the important point of which being the assertion of the right and power of the Confederate Government to control or prevent the exercise of consular powers within their limits:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, 5th June, 1863.

Sir: The President of the Confederate States has been informed that you have taken upon yourself the duties of your assuming to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on matters connected with the State of Mississippi, you were requested to inquire at this Department your consular commission, as well as any other authority held by you, to act in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, before further correspondence could be held with you as British Consul for the port of Richmond. It has either been informed that you have not complied with this request, and that, in disregard of the usages of civilized intercourse, you have again falsely represented yourself as the Consul for this port to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States. The President regards this as inconsistent with the respect which it is due towards this Government, and he has consequently thought proper, by the letters patent of which I enclose you a copy, to revoke the exequatur which was granted to you, and to make public these letters patent.

I have the honor to be,
Your obd't servt.,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

(SIGNED) GEORGE MOORE, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Richmond, Va.

LETTERS PATENT,
Revoking Exequatur of George Moore, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Richmond.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, George Moore, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, (duly recognized as such by the Exequatur issued by a former Government, which was, at the time of the issue, the duly authorized agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia,) did recently assume to act as Consul for a place other than the city of Richmond, and a State other than the State of Virginia, and was, thereupon, on the 20th day of February last, duly requested by the Secretary of State to submit to the Department of State his Consular Commission, as well as any other authority he may have received to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty before further correspondence could be held with him as Her Majesty's Consul at the port of Richmond, and whereas the said George Moore has lately, without according to such request, entered into correspondence as Her Majesty's Consul with the Secretary of War of these Confederate States, thereby disregarding the legitimate authority of this Government.

These, therefore, are to declare that I do no longer recognize the said GEORGE MOORE as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in any part of these Confederate States, nor permit him to exercise any of the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to the Consuls of Great Britain. And I do wholly revoke and annul any Exequatur heretofore given to the said GEORGE MOORE by the Government which was formerly authorized to grant such Exequatur as agent of the State of Virginia, and do declare the said Exequatur to be absolutely annulled and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the Confederate States of America to be herewith affixed.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By the President,
(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

A GREAT BORE.—It seems that the Federal General whipped at Port Hudson by General GARDNER was not General BANKS but General AUGUR.

GENERAL MARMADUKE did not capture Helena, Arkansas, nor hang a negro regiment, as reported. It was all a humbug. General MARMADUKE'S advance into Missouri was a dead failure.

Bluffton, S. C., in Ruins.

We learn from the Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday last, that the destruction of property by the enemy, on Bells Island, some days ago, and the recent raid on the Combahee, involved an immense amount of property, and was followed by the burning of the beautiful town of Bluffton, on May River. This last outrage took place on Thursday morning last, and resulted in the loss of about forty private residences and nearly one hundred out-houses, stores, &c.

THE Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday has an article of some length headed "Parties," and devoted mainly to some remarks which appeared last week in the *Journal* in reference to the Virginia election and the introduction of party feeling into that election. We are willing to let our first remarks go for what they may be worth. If they are right, they require no bolstering up. If they are not right, no bolstering up will make them so. We only refer to the matter at all for the purpose of setting the *Observer* right on a matter of fact. It says that the Richmond *Enquirer*, the Richmond *Sentinel* and "others of that sort" had ordered the people of Virginia to vote for a man named MUMFORD as a candidate for Governor. On the contrary the *Sentinel* supported Gen. SMITH, and there was no concert of action whatever between the papers "of that sort," as the *Observer* sneeringly designates those formerly attached to the Democratic party. We saw in the Lynchburg *Virginian*, the Richmond *Whig*, and other papers of the same party, appeals for support for Mr. FLOURNOY based upon party grounds. It was to this and not to Mr. FLOURNOY'S former politics that we objected. As an outsider we had nothing to do with the election in Virginia, but no one can wholly divest himself of feeling in any matter occurring in his sight, as it were, and thus it was that almost unconsciously we found ourselves,—*not* a MUMFORD man, but a SMITH man:—That is to say, any preferences we had were in Mr. SMITH'S favour; they were not very strong, however. The *Observer* must be aware that the Raleigh *Standard* referred to Mr. FLOURNOY as a "Conservative," and was very ready to raise a cry of exultation on account of his triumph over the "Destructives."—*But—But* as it turned out that cry wasn't raised. No.

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

GENERAL GRANT'S movement against Vicksburg was decidedly the boldest operation of the whole war. It remains for the future to show whether it is not to be classed under the head of recklessness or desperation. If he takes Vicksburg he will certainly acquire a high position in the estimation of the Northern people and army. If he fails, and we think he will fail, he will fall harder and sink lower than any military commander on the continent, Pugnacious Joseph Hooker or Braggadocio Pope, not excepted. GRANT has the very flower of the Yankee army of the West, and has contrived already to get between thirty and forty thousand of them killed or wounded. Unless he takes Vicksburg in a week he cannot take it at all, and he will probably lose twenty thousand men in addition to those already gone. Apparently Gen. JOHNSTON must feel confident and have as many troops as he deems necessary, since he has sent back to Tennessee BRECKINRIDGE'S corps of BRAGG'S army, which had been ordered to Mississippi. Of course we do not know what force General JOHNSTON has, but we do know that he has some of the picked men, not only of our western armies, but also from the East. He has men graduated in that great school of soldiers, the army of Northern Virginia. GRANT is receiving reinforcements daily. His army is a pretty fair army, but from the specimens we have seen we are inclined to the opinion that the Western Yankee is a meaner looking man than the Eastern Yankee. The prisoners that we have seen who were taken in Tennessee or Mississippi, were decidedly unprepossessing specimens of the *genus homo*. Our own private impressions of that section of country known as "the great Northwest," are to the effect that it is inhabited by a people for whom, as a general thing, we have no manner of use.

We find the following in the Charleston *Courier*. It was not telegraphed to this office. A little strange.

From Tennessee.

REPORTS FROM BRAGG'S ARMY—HEAVY SKIRMISHING—OUR FORCES ADVANCING.

CHATTANOOGA, June 5.—The report of Rosecrans falling back to Nashville is not confirmed. Heavy skirmishing took place yesterday at Hoover's Gap twelve miles from Murfreesboro'. Some slight skirmishing occurred to day. The enemy fell back before our troops. Since then no farther demonstrations have been made.

CHATTANOOGA, June 6.—LATER.—Our forces are gradually advancing, towards Murfreesboro' from Bellbuckle and Shelbyville. In the skirmish near Hoover's Gap, General Claiborne had his horse shot under him. Murfreesboro' is said to be strongly fortified. It is supposed to be the intention of our advance to feel the enemy without attacking his works.

SHEET MUSIC.—Mr. SWAN has laid on our table three pieces of sheet music, which we can at least say are very handsomely gotten up. Further deponent saith not.—The pieces are "Keep me awake Mother," a companion piece to "Rock me to Sleep," "Paul Vane, or Lorena's Reply," and "The South." Of course we take it for granted that Mr. SWAN has got the music for sale.

THE TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.—We dislike very much to complain of the conduct of any parties with whom we may be associated. As a general thing it does not pay, and looks badly. But when we can cut from an Atlanta, Ga., paper, (Atlanta is the seat of the so-called associated press) when we can cut from an Atlanta, Ga., paper half a column of telegraphic matter (not special to it) and not sent to us nor to the Richmond press, we may say that we have a right to grumble. We send despatches from this important point, for the use of the press, *free*. We ask nothing whatever for doing so; but we do think that we are entitled to the usual courtesies of the press, and that, as a matter of common honesty, we have a right to get what others get. We trust that the abuses of which we complain will soon be rectified. We invite Mr. THRASHER'S attention this matter.

Important to Salt-Makers.

The annexed correspondence has been kindly placed at our disposal, and as it involves a matter important to a large interest in this section, we think it right to give it a place in our columns and to invite to it the attention of our readers:

[EXTRACT.]
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 27, 1863.

Captain P. H. Langdon, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir—You will see from the 13th part of the 5th section of the Confederate Tax Law, that Commission merchants are taxed 2½ per cent. on all sales made. The paragraph then goes on to define what constitutes a Commission merchant: excepting, as I understand it, the seller of produce *consigned by the producer*, from the tax of 2½ per cent. Now, I wish to know whether I, as the agent of Salt-makers, should charge them with the 2½ per cent. Confederate tax on sales of Salt, or whether the Government intends to exempt them from said tax, as they will have to pay the income tax on their profits derived from the sale of the very Salt which they place in my hands.

Please call on Mr. Memminger and ascertain from him the true intent and meaning of the law, as I wish to act consistently with the same. Very truly,

JAMES ANDERSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, June 5th, 1863.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, Wilmington, N. C.:

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ult., to the address of P. H. Langdon of this city, having been referred to this Department, I have to reply, that the 13th paragraph of sec. 5, of the tax act means to exempt from taxation, when sold by Commission Merchants, the sales of agricultural products consigned by the producer, and nothing else. It is, therefore, the opinion of the Department that salt is not exempt.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

THE Steamer North Carolina, on her last up trip to Fayetteville, when ten miles below Elizabethtown, struck a snag and sunk in 8 feet water.

The Steamer A. P. Hurt, on the same day or night (Saturday last,) broke one of her engines on her up trip. No lives were lost on either boat.

THE SITUATION.—Under this head the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 4th instant, says: "The situation improves at an amazing rate. Troops that have been sent to reinforce Gen. Johnston in Mississippi are being sent back to the Grand Army of Middle Tennessee. Our advices from Mississippi are of the most cheering character, yet we are at a loss to comprehend why Gen. Johnston should have sent Gen. Breckinridge's corps back to Middle Tennessee. He must be in a secure condition, either from his position or from an abundance of troops. Our dispatches state that Grant is being heavily reinforced, but no fears need be entertained on that score, as Gen. Johnston has received the very flower of our noble armies.

From the front various rumors come up—all of them foreshadowing an early advance of our forces. Let us clear the decks and prepare for action!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

A YANKEE BRIGADE CROSSES THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, June 7th, 1863.

Letters from Hamilton's Crossing state that a brigade of Yankees, with six pieces of cannon, have crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg, taking position in the vicinity of mile beyond the houses. The movement is supposed to be a feint.

Three transports and one gunboat went up the Mattaponi river on Friday. Heavy firing has been heard in that direction, but the cause has not been assigned.

The Yankees burnt several mills and houses in King William County; and it is reported that they also carried off a number of negroes.

YANKEE ADVANCE DRIVEN BACK.

RICHMOND, VA., June 8th, 1863.

The Yankees who had crossed the Rappahannock, advanced on Saturday to take possession of Hamilton's Crossing, supposing our forces had removed from that vicinity. When they had approached within a mile and a half of the Rail Road, two or three of our brigades made a dash at them. The Yankees, without firing a gun, fled to their entrenchments on Deep Run. During the remainder of the day the enemy kept quiet behind their entrenchments.

Frank P. Blair, recently arrested in this city, has been discharged.

The weather was very cool here last night.

Major General Trimble has issued an address invoking Marylanders to join the troops from that State serving in the Valley districts.

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY—DESTRUCTION OF FRANKLIN, LA., &c., &c.

SHELBYVILLE, June 6th, 1863.

All quiet in front.

The Nashville Union of the 5th has a special dispatch dated Murfreesboro', June 4th, which says that a body of rebel cavalry attacked and drove in the pickets of the divis on under Jefferson C. DAVIS. The Federals immediately rallied under arms. The rebels have retired at present. No farther particulars.

The Union also has information of heavy cannonading in the direction of Franklin, on the 4th, between four and five o'clock, P. M.

CHICAGO, June 4th.—President Lincoln has revoked Burnside's order prohibiting the circulation of the Times.

A special dispatch to New York, June 4th, states that a Federal gunboat has destroyed Franklin, La., in consequence of being fired upon by guerrillas.

Admiral Foote supercedes Dupont.

THE VALLANDIGHAM MEETING IN NEW YORK.

RICHMOND, June 8th, 1863.

At the Vallandigham meeting in New York, a resolution was adopted declaring it the duty of the people to demand of the Administration, at once and forever, to desist from such deeds of despotism and crime, asserting that there was reason to fear a settled purpose on the part of the Administration to set up an abolition despotism, and declaring that if the time should arrive when any ruler shall madly attempt such an act of desperation, the people should appeal to the ballot box and claim their rights. It is their duty to withdraw their consent from such Government. [Loud cheers.]

A letter was read from General Hooper in favor of free speech and saying that we will not fail to fight for it.

A letter was also received from Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, in favor of peace.

The *Herald* has published a speech delivered in Philadelphia before the Democratic Association, by Senator Wall, of New Jersey. It declares in favor of a cessation of the war. Of the three alternatives of subjugation, annihilation or separation, he prefers the latter a thousand times.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG

RICHMOND, June 8th, 1863.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Dispatch says that the Yankee skirmishers advanced across the River road yesterday afternoon, but were promptly driven back, when their artillery opened an ineffectual fire. The Yankees were crossing and recrossing the pontoon bridge during the day. Deserters say that twenty thousand men have left Stafford. The rest of Hooker's army had moved away. The enemy have dug rifle pits from Deep Run down to lower Bernard house, but have made no demonstration on the right. But it is believed that they will leave tonight.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 8th, 1863.

No official information has been received from Vicksburg for several days.

It is understood that Vallandigham will proceed to a Southern point *en route* for Nassau.

FROM TENNESSEE.

SHELBYVILLE, June 8, 1863.

All quiet in front.

The Nashville Union of the 6th inst. states that a rebel force, 20,000 strong, attacked Franklin yesterday. There was fighting all day, but the result is unknown.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 4th inst., has a special dispatch from Vicksburg, May 30th, which says that spades are trumps again. We are erecting earth works to protect our men, and are mining to blow the face out of two prominent forts, otherwise unapproachable. The idea of carrying the place by storm has been abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving Pemberton into submission is favoured everywhere.

Andy Johnson has been ovated at Nashville.

Burnside is constructing a rail road, as a military necessity, from Nicholsville to Danville.

Reliable information has been received of the suppression of two papers at Nashville.

WESTERN NEWS VIA YANKEE LAND.

RICHMOND, VA., June 9, 1863.

The New York Herald of the 6th inst. has been received.

The steamship Morning Star, from New Orleans the 29th, brings rumors of the first days fight at Port Hudson. The attack commenced on the 27th ult.

The Herald's correspondent says it has been one of, if not the bloodiest battles yet fought on this continent—assault and repulse with terrific slaughter. A negro regiment put in advance lost 600 out of 900.

Sherman is at Memphis. The Federal lo s will reach three thousand.

PEACE MEETING IN NEW YORK, &C.

An immense meeting of peace Democrats was held in New York on the 3d inst. The *Herald* says it numbered over 30,000, and the New York Democracy, under Fernando Wood, have declared *en masse* in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace, and an armistice; also, in favor of separate conventions of the loyal and rebel States.

A large fire was seen in Vicksburg on the 1st instant.—Cause unknown.

Twelve rebels was captured while endeavoring to get into the city with a large quantity of percussion caps.

Seven thousand copies of the New York Herald were burnt at Aquia Creek, by order of Gen. Hooker, on account of its criticism on his Generalship.

The Herald says a peace candidate for President will be elected certain.

Fernando Wood has had a long interview with Abe Lincoln.

On the 8th inst. Gold was quoted at 146.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, MISS., June 6th, via Mobile June 9th, 1863.

One Yankee gunboat has left Red River, owing to low water.

Pemberton sent word that he could hold Vicksburg, and for Johnston to take his own time to organize and discipline his forces.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been stripped of troops.

Rosecrantz is reinforcing Grant via Louisville. All the steamboats at Louisville and Memphis being engaged.

Four thousand five hundred Confederate prisoners have reached Memphis. The officers will go to Sandusky, and the men to Indianapolis.

General Hurlburt has been ordered to prepare at Memphis for 30,000 wounded.

The French captured Puebla with 18,000 prisoners on the 24th.

Gen. Grant asks Hurlburt for 30,000 men. Hurlburt replied that he did not know where they were to come from. Their own figures foot up a loss of 50,000 men.

JACKSON, MISS., June 6th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Mississippian, dated Panola, to-day, says that the Yankees and Unionists celebrated their anniversary of occupying Memphis on yesterday.

The Chicago Times, of 21 inst., says that Grant admits a heavy loss, and has fallen back to Big Black river, and is awaiting reinforcements from Banks.

JACKSON, June 8th, 1863.

A scout just in from Vicksburg reports that all is working well. The men are somewhat wearried, lying in the trenches exposed to the sun, but are in good spirits.

His arrival was hailed with cheers from Joe Johnston, who says that he will keep all right.

Grant is steadily advancing, by building parallels, which are four hundred yards from our outer works.

There has been no general assault for ten days past.—There is plenty of ammunition and provisions, and the soldiery and citizens are perfectly confident of the result.—Our entire loss during the siege and assault does not exceed 600.

There was heavy firing of musketry and artillery all day yesterday. There is an artillery fight to day.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF MILLIKEN'S BEND BY KIRBY SMITH, WITH TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

MOBILE, June 9th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Jackson, June 8th, says that many rumors are afloat, the most reliable of which is that Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milliken's Bend with ten thousand men, and cut off Grant's supplies.

It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburg. Jackson has evidently done something.

Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Vicksburg.

Grierson is believed to have been driven five miles from Clinton, La.

CHEERING FROM VICKSBURG

MOBILE, June 9th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, June 8th, says that a courier from Vicksburg reports matters cheeringly. Our men were fatigued, but in good spirits. Our loss so far, is little over five hundred.—Col. Marks, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. Waddell's battery of Columbus, Ga., has lost twelve killed and twenty-three wounded. Lieut. Bellamy is badly, and Lieut O'Neal is slightly wounded.

Nine trains of troops, believed to be from Rosecrantz's army, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Memphis.

VICKSBURG ALL RIGHT.

MOBILE, June 8th, 1863.

A private despatch from Jackson, on the 8th, says that Vicksburg is all right.

Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend.

LATER FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, June 9th, 1863.

Our scouts report the enemy's pickets ten miles deep.—Every avenue is apparently closely guarded, and the greatest courage and care is required to reach Vicksburg. Grant communicates with the Federal fleet by signals, the lights of which were seen last night constantly. The signal betokens a movement, or a renewal of the assault, it is thought. The roar of the enemy's mortars, at intervals of two seconds, were heard all last night, and continues this morning.

Nothing from Port Hudson.

An officer, captured by Grant's pickets, but who subsequently escaped, arrived this morning. He reports the Yankee army much depressed by knowing that Gen Johnston is massing a heavy force in their rear, and that certain death awaits them in front. Officers say that certain defeat or annihilation awaits Grant.

GRIERSON WHIPPED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

WOODVILLE, MISS., June 6th, 1863.

Grierson's cavalry, one thousand strong, with eight pieces of artillery, attacked Col. Lougat Clinton, La., yesterday afternoon. Long, with a force four hundred strong, and several pieces of artillery, drove them back six miles, capturing two pieces of artillery, and killing and capturing 35 prisoners. Our loss was two killed and several wounded. The enemy threw several shells into the town, killing one man by the name of Coleman.

LOSS OF A SPANISH STEAMER.

MOBILE, ALA., June 9th, 1863.

The Spanish Steamer Sailor, from Havana, for Mobile, was wrecked 45 miles from the latter port on the 5th inst. Of her passengers and crew, 40 in number, only four were saved. Amongst the lost was Col. Sharp, of Gen. Pickett's Staff. Her cargo was valued at $500,000.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG—FIGHT AT FRANKLIN, LA.

RICHMOND, June 9th, 1863.

Advices from the Rappahannock to-day state that the enemy still remain in an entrenched position at Deep Run, one mile below Fredericksburg, and are extending their entrenchments. Yesterday afternoon the batteries on the opposite side opened on our pickets, shelling, a short time without damage. Fredericksburg is still held by our troops.

Northern dates of the 7th inst. have been received. A dispatch from Nashville, June 6th, says that a fight occurred at Franklin, June 4th, between four brigades of rebels commanded by Forrest, and our forces. We held the rebels at bay until the removal of the Federal stores, when reinforcements came up and we drove the rebels beyond the town, taking fifty prisoners. Col. Faulkner was badly wounded.

NEW YORK PEACE CONVENTION.

SHELBYVILLE, June 9th, 1863.

All quiet in front. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 4th, has New York dates to the 3d. At the peace Convention one of the speakers presented strong resolutions, which were passed. The resolutions declare fealty to the Constitution, and state that under that Constitution there is no power to coerce a State by military force. The war is contrary to the Constitution, and should cease. The claim of dictatorial and unlimited military power, and the trial of citizens by court martial, is monstrous and execrable. The resolutions protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed act in the banishment of Mr. Vallandigham. The Convention has recommended a suspension of hostilities, and the call of a Convention of the States to take into consideration some matters of adjusting a reconciliation.

LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 3d, 1863.

The House unanimously passed resolutions condemning Burnside's order suppressing papers, and calling the attention of the Government to the infringement of popular rights, and the invasion of the sovereignty of Illinois.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 4th, 1863.

By direction of Lincoln Burnside has revoked his order for the suppressing of the *Times* and *World* newspapers in his army.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, June 10th, 1863.

The following official despatch from Gen. Lee was received to-day:

CULPEPER C. H., June 9th, 1863.

To General S. Cooper:

The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 5 o'clock, at various fords, from Beverly's to Kelley's, with a large force of cavalry, accompanied by artillery. After a severe contest till 5 o'clock, P. M., Gen'l Stuart drove them across the river.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE, General.

Gen. Pemberton's Speech at Vicksburg.

This officer has been, in our opinion, made the subject of most unjust criticism. It is natural for a people who suffer greatly from the enemy to look around for a victim upon whom to heap their maledictions—they are mad and troubled, and find relief in cursing somebody. At such times discretion, justice and moderation are completely lost sight of, the reality of their sufferings absorbing their whole minds, and blunting and distorting their comprehensions. It is a fact, though, which admits of no cavil, that our people are magnanimous, and desire to do justice. And we are confident that the time will come yet when the character and worth of Gen. Pemberton will be appreciated and acknowledged. That he has committed some errors we shall not attempt to deny; but when it is considered what a herculean task he had to perform, how stupendous the difficulties that loomed up before him, how small the force under his command, and how long he managed, without reinforcements, to keep an overwhelming force at bay, the liberal minded will pause before they condemn him.

After the enemy had been repulsed several times, he spoke to his troops substantially as follows:

"You have heard," says he, "that I was incompetent and a traitor—that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me, and you will see the cost at which I will sell Vicksburg! When the last pound of beef, and bacon and flour—the last grain of corn, and cow and hog, and horse and dog, shall be consumed, and the last man shall perish in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg."

We learn that this heroic speech was received with unbounded applause and enthusiasm by the whole command. His veterans at Vicksburg will stand by him to the last.—*Jackson Mississippian, 29th ult.*

Mosby Again at Work.

On Friday last Major Mosby's command attacked the passenger train from Alexandria at or near Catlett's Station, in Prince William county. There were on board the train at the time quite a number of soldiers and civilians, some two to three hundred of whom were captured. A shot from a small field piece was fired into the boiler of the locomotive, so disabling it as to prevent its further progress, when the train was captured and burned. Before he had succeeded in removing the prisoners and stores on the train Mosby was assailed by a heavy force of the enemy, supposed to be a brigade, and, in consequence of his being overpowered, his men scattered, and the prisoners most of them escaped. He did not retire, however, until he had charged the enemy twice and inflicted some injury upon them. The loss on our side is represented to have been very slight, but the number of killed and wounded we have not ascertained.

Richmond Dispatch.

For the Journal.

KINSTON, N. C., June 6th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:

Affairs are unusually quiet about here, and little more of anything is going on than the ordinary routine of of camp duties. Some military changes have lately taken place which seem to give much satisfaction to both soldiers and civilians. Of course I am not at liberty to state what the changes mentioned are.

Since the arrival of Gen. Colquett's brigade this demure old town has resumed the gaiety of former days.—There was on yesterday what we suppose was a very pleasant affair in the shape of an *official* pic nic. We say *official*, and judging from the quantity of *brass* and *lace* on hand, gives us no ground to say it was not.—The evening closed with a dance at the *City Hall*, which proved very satisfactorily that Georgia can *frolic* as well as *fight*.

We are not among those who "trip the light fantastic toe," nevertheless we enjoyed ourselves hugely with looking on while it was done. The most interesting thing was the exhibition of quite a number of paintings representing female faces, and which "moved to the sound of the light castinet"—with as much grace as an elephant would be likely to command under similar circumstances.

Upon the whole, it was really a pleasant affair and conducted in strict conformity with present usage—monopolization being the motto.

Being uncomfortably squeezed and his toes suffering severely under the pressure of *official* boot heels, your correspondent withdrew his person and left the official parties verifying the lines

"No rest till morn, when youth and ——— meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

We omit one word in the quotation, as the occasion did not require it. It would be inappropriate, and you need not trouble to supply one that is not.

Yours, J. M. R.

Messrs. Editors:

The following narrative has been furnished me by the Rev. Dr. STEWART, who you will recollect was dragged from his Church in Alexandria, during the performance of divine service, for refusing to use the prayer for the President of the United States. I have thought it would be interesting to your readers.

A. A. WATSON,
Rectory of St. James'.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20, 1863.

Rev. and Dear Brother:

I cannot but fail to convey in language, any adequate idea of the scene which transpired in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., on the 9th February, 1862, but at your request, I will descend to it to the best of my ability.

The services had progressed as far as the second suffrage (I will say) Rev. George Smith was kneeling at one end of the altar, and I was conducting the services at the other end, when a confidential agent of Secy Seward named *Morton*, arose in the front of the Chancel and demanded that I should pray for the President of the U. S. At the same time a Captain of the 8th Illinois Cavalry named *Farnsworth*, began to forward from a front pew, the prayer for the President. Finding that I paid no regard to his demand, but proceeded in the Litany, Morton gave a sign to Farnsworth, and the officers and soldiers who had accompanied him into the Church, who immediately surrounded the Chancel, and a sergeant was ordered to "seize that man!" The sergeant sprang over the Chancel railing, and made several motions as if he would lay hold upon me, but, assured as I was I had confined to the Litany, he hesitated, and the order was given to take the Prayerbook from me; thereupon the book was violently wrested from my hand and thrown upon the floor. The order to seize me was now reiterated; I was about using the suffrages, "from all evil and mischief; from the crafts and assaults of the Devil,—from envy, hatred and malice;—Good Lord! deliver us!" when I felt the officer's hand upon my shoulder, as I knelt at the altar. But just at that moment, a gentleman of the congregation, seized the officer and threw him out of the Chancel. Thereupon the officers and soldiers drew their sabres and revolvers, and there was great noise and confusion; women were struggling to hold their husbands, others screaming, others crying "for shame," and amidst it all I heard the voice of Lieut. ———, saying "don't fire." I immediately arose, and facing the Captain (Farnsworth) said something, in reply to which he said: "I arrest you as a rebel and a traitor, in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States." I replied, "and I summon you to appear before the bar of the Lord of Lords and King of Kings, to answer upon the charge of interrupting the Ambassador, by armed violence, while in the act of presenting the petitions of His people, at His throne." He then ordered me to *take off the Surplice*. This I refused to do, observing, "you have entered the Church of God, and dragged Religion from its altar, and now you wish to make it a personal matter by removing the vestment from me. No, you must take me as I am."—Two sergeants then seized me in the chancel, and with great violence, holding a revolver at my breast, they forced me out of the Church, and through the streets, with the surplice on, each of them grasping it upon the shoulder so tightly as to leave upon it the marks of their hands.—At the same time my daughter, having left the choir, where she had been engaged in singing, and approaching a lieutenant, said: "You are not going to arrest my father?" "Yes, and you too," replied the officer, who rudely seized her on the arm, and forced her through the streets to be shut up in the guard room of the 8th Illinois cavalry.

Amid the time of greatest confusion, an armed company, who had been placed in reserve at a short distance from the Church broke in, and begged their officer to "let them fire upon these damned secession women and children. While in the guard room, being surrounded by many officers, who sought to reproach me for violation of canon law and rubrics, I first replied, that if I was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Virginia, I had violated no law; but, if not under his authority, then I was as independent and free as the Presbyterian or Baptist, and no rubric could bind me. But being vexed by continued discussions, I observed that there were limits to *their* power, and that they could not hurt the hair of my head without my master's permission, but that if He willed it so, yet even at peril of death in five minutes, I would not allow military power to enter the church and dictate prayers to the Minister of God. Gen. Montgomery now came in and rebuked the officers for violating the sanctity of the Lord's day and Church; and for going in a Church armed with weapons of death. He told them that I was a resident of the city, and could have been arrested on a week day, and that he had himself reported to the Government the omission of the prayer, and had no instructions to arrest me; that he regarded their action as an intrusion upon his own province; he now said that I had violated no civil or military law; and that there were Church tribunals to which I should be amenable, if guilty of ecclesiastical irregularities. He then asked me to go with him to his own quarters, where I remained until he obtained authority to act in the matter, when he at once released me. When he at first offered me a parole, I declined it, on the ground that I would accept nothing but an unconditional release.—When he urged me to settle the whole difficulty by praying for the President, I assured him that though it might, as intimated, "*make my fortune*," yet I should not do it; and that I regarded it as unmanly in his Government to make use of women and children, and a timid clergymen, to browbeat and crush out the liberties of the South; that we were non-combatants, and should be at least tolerated. Gen'l Montgomery thought that his Government would disavow the whole matter. But he was mistaken. He was ultimately removed from his command, and all the Episcopal Churches closed—some of them being shockingly desecrated. Every indignity was bestowed upon me that the press and the mob could invent; a Union flag was fastened upon my house, and eventually I had to seek, in exile from my family, that safety which even the Turk affords malefactors of religion, and the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of my conscience.

For the Journal.

To Leonie.

"What the lips dare not, that the heart shall speak."

Will thy heart tell me of the happy past
When all entranced I lingered by thy side—
Breathe thy sweet voice make music in my soul,
As the artist pencil in thy beauty's pride?

Will thy heart tell me of the joys to come
When months of absence shall have passed away—
Whisper sweet promise to my listening ear
Of bliss made sweeter by the long delay?

Oh come fond heart! Come breathe into my soul,
And bid hope revel in delicious dreams.
Lead fancy riot, and my yearning heart
O'ercome with love's intoxicating themes.

"THEODORE."

STONEWALL JACKSON'S MESSAGE TO THE WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY.—A correspondent of the Knoxville Register writes as follows of an interview with Stonewall Jackson a few days before his death:

After a visit to the Rappahannock army, the writer of this made a parting call on Gen. Jackson, in his tent. As we stood exchanging the last words some reference was made to what our ladies are doing. 'Yes,' said he, 'but they must not entice the men away from the army. You may tell them so for me. We are fighting for principle, for honor, for everything we hold dear. If we fail, we lose everything. We shall then be slaves, we shall be worse than slaves—we shall have nothing worth living for."

The *Central Presbyterian* publishes a letter written to a friend by Gen. Jackson about army chaplains. It says:

Denominational distinctions should be kept out of view—and not touched upon. And as a general rule, I do not think that a chaplain who would preach denominational sermons should be in the army. His congregation is his regiment, and it is composed of various denominations. I would like to see no question asked in the army what denomination a chaplain belongs to, but let the question be, does he preach the Gospel?—The neglect of the spiritual interests of the army may be seen from the fact that not half of my regiments have chaplains.

It is said that the tremendous repulse and slaughter of the Yankees at Vicksburg, on Sunday, was due to a stratagem of Gen. Pemberton, who made a feint of evacuating part of his works, when the enemy rushed in, only to be met with immense slaughter from artillery placed so as to take them with a raking fire.

A British Criticism of the Campaign on the Rappahannock.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The doubts, perplexities and rumors of the past six days have culminated into the admission that Hooker's plan to cut off the Confederate army has totally failed; that he has been repulsed, and ignominiously driven across the Rappahannock, and may thank Providence, tired of the useless slaughter, for the timely swelling of the Rappahannock and the salvation of the remainder of his army. For downright pluck, up and down fighting, and determination to conquer if the battles of the Rappahannock outshine those of the Peninsula, but will stand forth in history as the inevitable result of the disregard of two strategic rules of importance. A Napoleon might have set them at defiance, and substituted his genius for the natural law which rules the fate of battles, a Hooker attempted to do so and failed, dragging down a gallant army, fully 175,000 strong, in the futile attempt. And yet his plans were well weighed and carried out. Stoneman was to cut the communication with Richmond, Sedgwick to turn the Confederate left, and Hooker himself the right

...go on *ad infinitum*, showing in every ... newspapers to a level with everything ... price at from $12 to $30 per year.—... who are selling their products at ... who complain because the weekly ... will demand $4 per year after the 1st

...ton Bald.—An Important Disclosure

... was re-elected to the United States ... day, by the Legislature of Massa... a member of the Senate of that ... Republican, would not, it seems, vote ... the following reasons for so

... President, to what is known in ... Bull Run raid. "This expedition was ... from Boston, and its expenses de... the day he started for Har... deed of murder, he dined in room ... in company with some of the ... supporters of Mr. Sumner. ... Parade to it. The Republican ... they call him a monomani... when the telegraphic wires, ... the news of his death to ... time was the public ... which beats tolled out ... of God with a few ... prayer in their pulpits that the ... might rest in peace—... was the death blow to the ... Without it Virginia would not ... we may yet recover from ... the persons engaged in this ... record of them for histo...

... Mr. President, and I will ... Wilson Anthony Burns, the fu... in the Court House in this ... Faneuil Hall to consider ... Parker and the Reverend ... in which these Mr. Parker, in ... to the fact that ... Hicks, and ex... Why could we here ... A mob was made for ... the cowardly act of a poor laborer ... in the Court House. His will ... great deal to say, possibly dream... to the gallows, tread. The ... refused, and was im... Who killed him, the ... men. Mr. President, were ... leaders of Mr. Sumner ...

... New York Conservatism.

... Secession.

... Loyalty ...

... appropriations ... to protect the ... and take the ...

... Freedom of the ...

... newspapers, ...

... liberty ...

... telegraph ...

... Secretary of the Navy ...

... Secretary of the Treasury ... in the pockets of the ... "stupid" ...

... the Negro ...

... Constitution and the ...

... Commander-in-Chief ...

... believe that ...

... the field until af... lying close to the ... my called to our ... they were about ... At the same time ... parapet of their works, struck ... called to our men ... as they would not be disturb... ... the ambulance corps, guided ... ground covered by ... bodies before the works, and be... every wounded man left upon ...

... days, Wednesday and Thursday, were ... except in the case of the batteries ... of sizes varying from six to ... mounted in the rear of the city. ... enemy's works, and these ... mmary of them from dark ... pounding" against ... on the river side the gun and mor... ... busy, thus fairly encircling the ... they seemed to care ... replying to our fire, and seem... attention than keeping a vigi... movements of our infantry.

REPULSE.

Wednesday and Thursday were given up to the ar... ery, and to getting our guns ready for another at... which took place at 2 P. M., on Friday.

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main ... the other, only on a large scale, and it met with a ... as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual ... character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant ... heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others ... sailed when half way up, others never started, but ... sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and ... Those many started and went forward bravely, but nev... er returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Ranson, Logan, McClernand, everybody—we gained nothing of ground. We lost in killed and wounded, in less than half an hour, twenty-five hundred men.

It was everywhere the same, down a broken hill under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket balls; up a long assent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows, nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and searched in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch, the opposite side resting nearly perpendicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loopholes death was flashing forth unceasingly; upon heights beyond a fort mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over, if there was no enemy beyond unless they should first fill up the ditch, batter down the stockades, or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant men who had gained the outer line, regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

General Carr is reported mortally wounded. Colonel Dunlap is killed. Colonel Stone, of Iowa, has an arm off. Lieutenant Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants, without number, have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge, which General Sherman pronounced more deadly than that which took Sebastopol.

We have now sent for spades, and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburg will be done more by digging than charging. To-day (Sunday) is quiet everywhere. The main work going on being the transfer of our wounded to hospital boats on the river.

ARREST OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

Ex-Governor Moore, of Louisiana, was arrested some weeks since by the Provost Marshal of Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana, and sent to New Orleans, where he remains in confinement. The Era says:

"The ex-governor, Thomas O. Moore, the itinerant Governor of this State next to that of Alexander Mouton, probably the most important that could have been made. He has been a conspicuous counsellor of treason for a number of years and it is just and proper that he and many of his colleagues should be held to a strict account for the evils they have contributed to bring upon this entire State and this country.

Vicksburg.

The boasted deadliest defence of Vicksburg is in its days past. The end is in sight. When its surrender shall be such as to enable us to communicate with its people, we shall have a thrilling retrospective view of the heroic deeds of the long struggle to beat back the masses which were day after day thrown against its defences. That it has been bravely defended all will admit. The Commander in Chief, General Pemberton, is assailed, on trial; a trial of blood. He has been charged with incompetency, inefficiency, and a want of patriotism. He has certainly been unpopular. The people of Charleston were greatly dissatisfied when he was sent to command at that point, and it is supposed their remonstrance occasioned his removal. Yet those at Vicksburg were represented to have been equally dissatisfied with his assignment to the command there. There was beyond question a great want of confidence in him. The trial which was to vindicate him or prove the correctness of the assertions against him has come. It has been one of the most protracted ever had with the enemy during the war—while it has been the most prolonged. How Gen Pemberton has acquitted himself, the details alone can fully explain. That he has fought bravely, however, there can be no doubt. It should be gratifying, however, to the nation, which knows so little of him, that a man who has cast his lot with us should prove himself not only true, but worthy of the post assigned him.

The history of the defence of Vicksburg will have an interest to every one, whether it falls or not. The general belief of the nation now is that it will be successfully defended, and that the besieging forces of the enemy will be driven away after discomfiture and disaster not exceeded by any previous engagement with the Confederate force.

The Battle of Hanover Court-House—Justice to the Memory of a Gallant Man.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Richmond *Sentinel*:

The Hanover Court House affair has never been appreciated by the public. It is one of the most brilliant of the war, and will be so regarded by the historian. It was here that Gen. Branch, single handed and unsupported with his own brigade, kept in check the whole of Fitz John Porter's division, supported by cavalry and artillery, the latter of the United States regular service. Considering the disparity of numbers—a single brigade (with two or three pieces of light artillery) not more than twenty-five hundred strong, against fully fifteen thousand, it is indeed a miracle how Gen. Branch could have held out so long, inflicting such a severe blow upon the enemy, and then brought off his command in safety. Gen. Lee wrote a congratulatory letter to Gen. Branch, thanking him for his signal service and complimenting the daring intrepidity of the brigade.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—The following document, which is published in the Richmond Whig of Friday, having been given to that paper by a friend of Major Reid Sanders, shows how the papers and important dispatches entrusted to Major Sanders were obtained:

LONDON, 30th March, 1863.

This is to certify that I was mate of the yacht Mercury, commanded by Captain Arnold Harris, and owned by Major Reid Sanders. Said yacht was captured by the Yankee cruising squadron on the morning of the 5th of January. The dispatch or mail bag with heavy weight was lowered into the water by myself, and I saw it until it disappeared into fourteen fathoms of water. Major Sanders and myself supposed that all the letters and dispatches were in the bag that sank, but to our amazement we afterwards found out that Captain Harris had abstracted from the bag a tin case containing some dispatches, which he delivered to the Captain of the Quaker City. Captain Harris manœuvered the yacht from her to guard in such a manner as to ensure her capture. After the capture, Captain Harris was separated from me, and was sent North, as we supposed with his reward. Captain Harris had not the power to take the entire bag, or he would have done so. Major Sanders had not the slightest suspicion of his fidelity, hence his ability to abstract a part of the dispatches, which, besides, he must have done while we were all asleep on the night of the 3rd of January. Except for the foul play of Captain Harris in the interception of the yacht, there is scarcely a doubt but that we would have successfully run the blockade.

WILLIAM RENSHAW,
Mate of the Mercury.

Witness to signature of Mr. Renshaw:
J. PHARO,
J. P. POMER.

Letters from Jackson, Miss.

[Correspondence Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

JACKSON, May 31, 1863.

Procrastination is the thief of time, says the poet, and I might add that he who dallies is damned. The golden moment for taking Vicksburg has passed, and future events rapidly culminating will soon settle the question of its future destiny—either of its being the strongest stronghold of the Confederacy or a Federal garrison.—Grant, after compelling Pemberton to abandon the indecisive field of Baker's Creek, and then forcing him to hurriedly throw the Big Black in his rear—I say if he had followed up his advantage by advancing his fresh troops, he might have gone pell mell into Vicksburg with a large portion of Pemberton's disconcerted soldiers.

The point at which he made his attack on Tuesday was the most vulnerable, and on Sunday night *it is my opinion* that Grant could have carried it like a "flash," but he dallied until Tuesday. Meantime, Pemberton eat no "idle bread." It was dig, work, work; and by the time Gen. Grant was ready to "go and see General Pemberton," his house had been set in order, and he was prepared to "receive company," and Grant received one of the most bloody entertainments of modern history.—Right gallantly did Grant's men rush to the charge—they had been flushed with an ephemeral success, the booty of Jackson and an abundant supply of whiskey, and forward they dashed with an energy worthy of a better cause. But all in vain—they were numbered with the dead—and with all their freshly committed crimes suddenly ushered into the presence of God. The robbers of Jackson have met with speedy, bloody deaths, but no Christian burial—their bodies are the food of beasts and birds of prey. I have not learned whether Grant wanted to bury his dead or not. If he had, Pemberton would not have permitted it, for it would require stouter hearts than there are in Grant's army to march or charge over the Golgotha in front of the Vicksburg batteries.

If Grant, on being so murderously repulsed by Pemberton before Vicksburg, had wheeled round and marched against Johnston, he could have done an immense deal of mischief and dealt us a heavy blow. By so doing, he would have forced Johnston back on the right bank of Pearl river, and would have for some time yet prevented him from successfully massing his army in a strategetical position, while he would have had control of or rendered useless, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central and Mississippi and Tennessee Rail Roads. As it is, Johnston has these roads, with but slightly inconvenient breaks in them, and thus holds and commands this part of the State, and in a few days, in all probability the rear of Grant will be at his disposal. Grant has shown himself to be a sleepy booby, and we may "thank our stars" that a more enterprising General was not at the head of the Federal army.

Grant is moving along the Yazoo and is seemingly threatening Canton or Vaiden. If he has gone "fishing for a bite" he will certainly get it during the coming week. I expect to "change my base," and tell you of other bloody deeds, and I feel confident of victory, but, once for all, let me say to you that the stake of Vicksburg will be a series of battles and of army movements. If not, then the siege of Vicksburg will be speedily raised.

The latest news from Vicksburg shows that the investment is quite completed. The lines of the enemy occupy a convex position. A want of water of necessity compels this. There is said to be a large spring four miles West of the Big Black bridge, to which the Federals have fallen back. Its supply of water is represented as being good.

Yesterday morning the Federal cavalry made a dash on Bolton's Depot, 20 miles West of Jackson, and burned the depot, together with 900 bales of cotton, said to belong to the Government. It is my deliberate opinion that every bale of Government cotton will be burned by some means, and charged to the general account of incendiarism and accident. The former will have the longest finger in the pie. CLINT.

Foreign Miscellany.

A correspondent of the New York World, under date Paris, May 15, says:

In a recent conversation held with the Emperor (no matter by whom) his Majesty let fall the following Napoleonic remarks on the American question: "An amicable separation between North and South would have been the grandest triumph ever achieved by republicanism; it would have compelled the admiration of the world. As it is, republicanism has never been so dead in Europe as now. The people see that republics, or the men who administer their Governments, have the same pride, passions and lust of empire that influence sovereigns; while, being always unstable in their position, they have not the responsibilities that we have, who seek to consolidate dynasties by pacificating the masses. The monarchies of Europe do not find your American war an unmixed evil. We can afford to suffer much in our material interests while this revolutionary dream of the Republicans is dissolving in blood."

The National Intelligencer.

This venerable paper, at the outbreak of the war, approbated the Abolition effort to whip the South back into the Union. Gradually, however, as the progress of the contest developed the barbarities of the Seward dynasty, the *Intelligencer* began to recoil at that it denounced the vandalism of the English in the war of 1812–15, when similar, but not as aggravated, scenes were enacted at Washington by the enemy, and when its own office materials were ruthlessly destroyed. These reflections were salutary, and now that journal is so decided in condemnation of the policy of the miserable wretches who wield the political power of the Northern Government as to have provoked the following article from that degraded political prostitute John W. Forney, of the *Chronicle*. It savors of suppression and Fort Warren:

"There is not a number of the *National Intelligencer*, for instance, that is not a reservoir of transferred calumnies upon the Government, not a number which does not contain articles that seem to have been copied with the determined purpose of poisoning the public mind, and of bringing the authorities into contempt. This *treason* is occasionally diluted by the presence of a loyal paragraph or speech, but the *animus* of the concern, its intense and ineradicable hatred of the general cause, is shown by the eagerness with which it selects the complaints of captious and pretended friends, and by the satanic ability with which it debates what it regards as the short-comings of the Administration.—Now this may be patriotism, but it seems to us that it is nothing more than base and callous ingratitude.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

Matters in Arkansas.

The little Rock True Democrat of the 22d ult., for a copy of which we are indebted to our friend, Maj. John Tyler, gives an alarming description of things in Arkansas. The same policy of destroying provisions and implements of husbandry has been practiced in Mississippi wherever the enemy have penetrated it. The bosom of destruction follows in their train everywhere. Evidently they have adopted this system of warfare against women and children and humanity. How long can we continue to treat men engaged in such monstrous heathenism as prisoners of war? How long will our army conform to the suicidal usages of civilization when we have such? What difference does it make to us whether we are butchered or hung under the black flag or starved to death by the inhuman policy of our enemy. The time for taking prisoners has passed, unless our enemies speedily desist from war upon our women and children.

We subjoin the following article from the Democrat:

THE STARVATION POLICY.

It has been known, for weeks, that the Federals in this State, as well as others, were destroying all farming implements, seizing all provisions and preventing the planting of crops, with the avowed determination to starve the people into submission. We supposed it might be possible that this was the vindictive cruelty of some cowardly commander, who vented his spite on women and children. But it is now certain that orders to that effect have been issued from Lincoln's war department. In Phillips, Chicot, and other counties, where the Federals have a foot hold they have and are burning all the fences, plows and farming utensils they find. They destroy the property of widows as well as of male citizens. They are sending thousands of women and children within our lines, destroying all the provisions they find and preventing the people from planting. Out of many cases reported to us, is one of a widowed lady, at whose house a number of officers and men called and demanded their dinners. After having eaten, they told her that they had orders to seize all her provisions, destroy all the farming implements, and fences and prevent her from having a crop raised. They left her a week's supply of provisions only. In Phillips county they kill every milch cow, shoot down every hog and cut down fruit trees. In Chicot county, they have made a clean sweep.

This is not civilized warfare. It is war upon women and children. It is a wholesale robbery and national murder. Yet so timid has been our policy, that we have let these villians navigate our waters, because they protested against the barbarity of firing into boats. We have paroled jayhawkers whose hands and garments were incarnadined with the blood of murdered patriots. We have forborne until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, until it has ceased to be manly. What will be the action of the President and the military authorities, in this crisis, we cannot anticipate, but that an enemy so violating all rules of warfare and waging a barbarous and fiendish war, should be treated according to the rules of civilized war, is absurd. Surely, these men should be hung as soon as caught. They have thrown away their stars and stripes and hoisted the black flag. They are warring upon women and children, and when caught their captors would be justifiable in killing them as they would be in killing a wild beast.

As strenuously and sternly as we have resisted all attempts to make this a black flag war, the enemy seem determined to drive us to it. They are organizing insurrections in South Carolina; they have sent a negro army into Florida; they are organizing black regiments in Tennessee; they execute partizans who fire on boats, and guerrillas everywhere, and now they declare a war for extermination, not only of men, but of women and children.

This being the acknowledged policy of the federals, it becomes a matter of life and death that we should raise everything that will sustain life in those parts of the country beyond the reach of the federals: that we should be economical in the use of breadstuffs; close all distilleries and hold the distillers as public enemies, and cultivate fields and gardens to their utmost limit.

It has been demonstrated that the Confederacy cannot be whipped, and if we do our duty, we can show them that we cannot be starved. We should prepare to ward off this blow, and hold those to strict accountability who seek to inflict it upon us.

A BREACH OF TRUST CASE.—If the instances of the tyranny exercised by the United States Government on the victims of its displeasure, which we are so frequently called upon to record, should ever meet the eye of the French people, they might suggest the advisability of demanding the ponderous key of the Bastile, now in its glass case in Washington, and the placing of it in the hands of some more appropriate custodian—say the King of Dahomey, if no better recipient could be found. In his cabinet it would retain much more of the significance attached to the occasion of its original presentation to the United States Government, than in the Washington Patent Office, where it now hangs, perhaps the mournfulest political emblem that could be discovered in the whole domain of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

A Noble Woman.

We have before us a letter written by a lady of this State to her husband, who is now in prison for the grave offense of taking up arms against his own State. This noble woman writes in the kindest spirit, giving the health of the family and connection, and says she hopes this letter may find him well.

"She writes: "I have received your letter this minute, and am glad to hear that you are well, but I am sorry of the way have done.

"All of my brothers are in the southern army. Ma says you ought to be ashamed of the way you have acted—you have been fighting against your wife and children, and Pa and Ma and sisters, and your country. I want to know whether you intend to join the Southern army or not. If you want to live with me and the children any more you must join the Southern army, for I never intend to go to the North. ——— is very smart, she is now carding—she says she don't want the Yankees to get her. The babe is growing very fast and can walk. I must say my home is in the South, and in the South I intend to stay. Write soon.

I remain your wife till death,

Atlanta Confederacy.

Mosby's Brilliant Exploit.

The following is reliable in reference to Major Mosby's latest exploit.

On Sunday last, he captured and effectually destroyed a train on the O. & A. R. R, consisting of an engine and twelve cars, heavily laden with commissary stores. On retiring, he encountered five regiments of the enemy's cavalry in a narrow lane in column of fours, which he repulsed with great slaughter, using canister from his mountain howitzer at eighty yards, and charging with his cavalry. He estimates the enemy's loss at one hundred killed, and a large number wounded; his loss three missing, one supposed to be mortally wounded. Still retiring, his rear-guard taking the wrong road at a fork, the enemy charged him and succeeded in capturing the gun, after the last round of ammunition had been fired, he carrying off the limber, the enemy pursuing no farther.

The enemy at Bealton, hearing this firing in their rear, burned their commissary stores and other supplies, broke up their camp, sending their baggage and dismounted men toward Falmouth, and turned with their available force in the direction of the firing.

The foregoing comes to us from a source that makes it virtually "official."—*Richmond Sentinel.*

A SPUNKY GIRL.—A letter in a Northern exchange says: "One of the houses destroyed by the Queen of the West on her trip down the Mississippi belonged to an old gentleman, who, with his two sons and daughters, carried on the farm and worked the negroes. One of the young ladies admitted that her brother had fired upon the Queen, and only wished that he had been a dozen. She abused the Colonel and berated the Federals.—When she discovered that her abuse failed to move Col. Ellet, just as the flames began to curl around the housetop, she sang, in a ringing, defiant tone, the "Bonnie Blue Flag," until forest and river echoed and re-echoed.

PROMOTIONS.—Lt. Col. Kenneth M. Murchison, of Cumberland, has been made Colonel of the 54th Regt. N. C. Troops, vice J. C. S. McDowell, deceased. Major Anderson Ellis, of Rowan, has been made Lieutenant Colonel of the 54th, vice Murchison, promoted. Capt. James A. Rogers, of Northampton, has been made Major of the 54th, vice Ellis promoted. Major William G. Morris, of Gaston, has been made Lieut. Colonel of the 37th Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Ashcraft resigned. Capt. Owen N. Brown, of Mecklenburg, has been made Major, vice Morris promoted.

Raleigh Progress.

Party Trickery Rebuked.

We think there is no doubt of the fact that Gen. Smith is elected Governor of Virginia for four years from the first of January next. We cannot announce his majority, but it will be some two or three thousand over Flournoy, and very large over Munford. He will have a majority both in the army and among the people.

This result is a withering rebuke to the miserable party tricksters who sneakingly sought to influence the result in favor of old party and pontic ans.

There never was anything so disgraceful in politics as the conduct of these selfish and unprincipled men.—With their country bleeding at every pore, and the minds and souls of the people struggling in the throes of terrible revolution, these villainous tricksters, in county court house and city cliques, sought to win a party triumph in an election in which party should never have been thought of. With four candidates in the field, representing equally the two old parties, there could have been no party, or party feeling. But these schemers were not satisfied with this wholesome condition of things, and would not rest until, by every disreputable species of influence, they induced one of their candidates to retire in disgust from a contest in which he saw he was to be sacrificed by his old friends for the basest of party purposes. This accomplished they were jubilant. They, predicted the election of their remaining candidate as inevitable. In their press and on the streets their manifestations of joy at the supposed success of their trickery, was unmistakable. But their hopes and their plans have failed them most signally. The Richmond Sentinel and this journal were prompt to expose the trick, and the patriotic people were prompt to see and detest it, and they have rebuked it by electing the care-worn old veteran, Gen. Smith, over both of his opponents, by a handsome majority. So may it ever be, when political schemers, under the hypocritical and sneaking disguises of no-party professions, seek to accomplish party ends in the midst of civil revolution.

Mr. Flournoy would have made a good Governor—he is a very clever man, and incapable of anything mean. Had he been elected in the regular order of things, none would have complained. He has great cause, however, to ask to be saved from such friends in future contests.—*Lynchburg Rep.*

WHERE ARE THEY?—According to the report of Colonel Ould, our Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, the whole number of prisoners taken from us in the late battles about Chancellorsville by Hooker and exchanged is 2,100. Hooker claims, in his late order congratulating his army on their miraculous escape from total destruction by our ever brave and glorious army, to have captured 5 000 of our men. It now remains a subject of legitimate inquiry, whether Col. Ould is not bound, or at least authorized by the cartel agreed upon, and regulating the exchange of prisoners, to require of the authorities at Washington to return the remaining 2,000, who, according to Hooker's congratulatory order, are still withheld.—*Richmond Whig.*

MORE SHEEP FOR THE SLAUGHTER.—The Kerry (Ireland) Post, of the 5th ult., has the following paragraph:

The stream of emigration is increasing rather than diminishing from all parts of this county. There were four departures from Tralee this week, one by steamer to Liverpool, and three by train to Cork, all en route to America—that on Wednesday morning to Cork, to meet the Inman steamer, consisted of nearly three hundred persons, picked up at the Tralee, Farranfore, Killarney, and Headfort stations. The majority consists of young persons of both sexes from the country districts.

The news reporter at Jackson is receiving the "blessings" of the press generally. The Florence *Confederate* says he "does not seem to have sense enough to go in when it rains."

Col. J. R. Jones, of Pennsylvania, who commanded the late Federal attack on our position at Gum Swamp, in North Carolina, was killed behind his breastworks by the forces that pursued him on his retreat.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Sunday, the 7th inst., by Joseph E. Bunting, Esq., MR. PATRICK McKAIGEN, to Miss SARAH C. SMITH.

WILMINGTON MARKET, June 10th, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are scarce and in demand. Sell on the hoof at 40 to 45 cents per lb for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Sells in the small way from carts at 95 cents to $1 for hog round, and $1 to $1 05 per lb. for hams.

BUTTER—$1 75 to $2 per lb.

CORN—$4 to $4 10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries at $4 75 to $5 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $2 50 to $3 per lb.

EGGS—$1 to $1 05 per dozen.

FLOUR—There is merely a retail enquiry, and we quote small sales at $38 to $40 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—$8 to $10 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green 60 cents, and dry $1 50 per lb.

LARD—$1 to $1 05 per lb.

LEATHER—Sells at $4 to $4 50 for sole, and $5 to $5 50 per lb. for upper.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, $8 to $10 per gallon.

POULTRY—Grown fowls sell at $2 to $2 25 each.

PEAS—$5 to $6 per bushel.

POTATOES—Sweet $5 50 to $6; and new crop Irish $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean 20 cents per lb. by the cask.

SALT—Sound made sells from store at $12 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—Sells by the barrel at $1 60 to $1 75 per lb.—Scarce.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $1 50 to $1 75 per yard.

TALLOW—$1 25 per lb.

YARN—$12 to $15 per bunch.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

550 PAIR OF COTTON CARDS, No. 10,

40 PAIR OF WOOL CARDS, Nos. 6 and 8.

500 LBS. OF RIFLE POWDER,

100,000 GUN AND PISTOL CAPS,

250 LBS. SHOE THREAD, Rio Coffee, and Calf Skins, for sale at

WILSON'S,
Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment.
June 8, 1863. 204-2t-37-1t.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Charleston Courier:

What proportion of the Cotton that has left this port within three months past has reached a foreign neutral port? We will be under obligations to any friend of competent information for an authentic answer.

Passengers who lately left Nassau report that there was a brisk business going on in cotton from Nassau for New York. Where did the Cotton grow?

Is there much gained by suppressing distilleries at home—supposing they have been suppressed—and importing Yankee liquors from Nassau?

"What will it profit a man if he gains the whole world and looses his own soul?" is a question that was asked nearly two thousand years ago. Many persons are now experimenting on the answer.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the administrator of William A. Bloodworth, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

R. N. BLOODWORTH, Ad'mr.
June 10, 1863. 37 4t*.

NOTICE!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Michael Register, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CHARLES M. GALLOWAY, Adm'r.
June 9th, 1863. 206-1t&37 3t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the administrator of George McMillan, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JNO. J. McMILLAN, Ad'mr.
June 10, 1863. 206-1t 37 3t*.

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY on the 1st May, 1863, a negro man METHUSALA, belonging to the estate of Michael Register. Said negro is about twenty one years old, of a dark copper color, five feet, 8 or 9 inches high, weighs 140 lbs. has a burn on the back of his hand, has long thick woolly hair, and wears it platted—he is also very quick spoken and stammers; he can write a little, and may have written a pass for himself. I will give $20 reward for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in jail so that I may get him.

C. M. GALLOWAY, Agent.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., June 6th 203 2–37 3t*.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified at the June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, as the Administrators *pendente lite* of the late Edward Pigford, hereby notify all persons indebted to the deceased to make payment, and those having claims against said deceased are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. B. PIGFORD, }
E. T. PIGFORD, } *Administrators*
June 9th, 1863. 37 3t*

MARRIED.

In Brunswick county, on the 1st inst., by Franklin Galloway, Esq., Mr. ROBERT R. CLEMMONS, to Miss ELIZABETH J. HARPER, all of Brunswick.

In Robeson county, on the 2nd instant, by Rev. James Sinclair, Mr. JOHN J. KNOWLES, of Sampson County, and Miss MARY J. DAFFERN, of Robeson county.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

DIED.

At Pittsboro', on the 3d instant, LEVIN LANE, of New Hanover county, aged 70 years.

Thus after having accomplished his three score years and ten, has passed from us, one who in all the varied relations of life, acted well his part. He was a liberal and excellent citizen, a true friend, a devoted husband, an affectionate and generous father, a kind and considerate master. For nearly half a century a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; he died as he had lived, a christian, and is now gone, (as we feel assurred) to enjoy that "rest that remaineth to the people of God."

Of the strictest honesty, and of great independence of character, it may be truly said of Mr. Lane, that he was without fear, and without reproach. His most striking characteristic, however, was his *sincerity*, being always what he seemed to be, and although unobtrusive in the expression of his opinions, yet he always uttered his real sentiments. To his country and society, the loss of such a man is great indeed, but to his bereaved and sorrowing family it is irreparable.

In Sampson county, on the 26th ult., DORA K. A., infant daughter of A. C. and S. J. Johnson, one year and ten months old.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." Com.*

OBITUARY.

The death of a beloved child occurred in Columbus county on the 28th of last month, FANNY WALLACE, the only daughter of William and Sarah Hankins, aged seven years, after a brief illness, bade adieu to earth, leaving father, mother, and brothers almost heart broken, to mourn her departure and bewail the loss of the idol of their love. She was very intelligent, interesting and lovely—the light of home, the joy of the household—but she is gone and the mourners realize that a cloud dark and dreary has intervened to eclipse the sun of their happiness.

Bereaved—be not disconsolate—the child is not dead but sleepeth, and will meet you "on the other side of Jordan, amid the sweet fields of Eden, at your coming, to conduct you to life everlasting.

Wilmington, June 11th ***

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at June Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Thomas E. Armstrong, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

R. L. BORDEAUX, Adm'r.
June 10th, 1863. 37-3t*.

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber's residence on the Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from town, on Sunday night last, a dark MULE with one eye out. I will pay a liberal reward for the return of said mule, or for information that will lead to his recovery.

JOHN F. SPICER.
June 4th, 1863. 201-4t

FOUND

ON THE TRAIN of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, a Ladies' POCKET BOOK, containing money and a few papers. The owner can have the same by describing property upon application to the undersigned.

W. M. POISON,
Ticket Agent
June 8. 204&37-1t

WE THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR THE STATE OF NORTH Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable.

We divide the State into four districts, as, under present circumstances, we find material differences exist.

DISTRICT NO. 1, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, *inclusive*, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

	Dolls.	Cents	
Corn,	15	00	per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
Meal,	3	15	" bushel of 48 lbs. to the bushel.
Bacon,		85	" lb.
Wheat,	6	00	" bushel of 60 lbs., for choice white.
Flour,	36	00	" barrel of 196 lbs., first quality superfine,
Oats, baled,	5	50	" 100 lbs.
" unbaled,	5	00	" 100 lbs.
" cleaned,	2	50	" bushel of 32 lbs.
Peas,	3	50	" bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder,	3	00	" 100 lbs. unbaled.
" "	3	50	" 100 lbs. baled.
Rice, cleaned,		8	" lb.
Salt,	8	00	" bushel of 50 lbs., dry.
Sugar,		60	" lb. fair quality.
Lard,		75	" lb., good.
Leather, upper,	2	50	" lb.
" sole,	2	00	" lb.
" harness,	2	50	" lb.
Wheat straw,	1	00	" 100 lbs.
" " baled;	1	10	" 100 lbs.
Molasses,	4	00	" gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy,	3	00	" gallon.
Iron, round and plate,	35	00	" ton.
Beef,		20	" lb., nett.

DISTRICT No. 2, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid Counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond, *exclusive*, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

	Dolls.	Cents	
Corn,	20	00	per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs. to the bushel.
Meal,	4	15	" bushel of 48 lbs.
Bacon,		90	" lb.
Wheat,	6	00	" bushel of 60 lbs. for choice white.
Flour,	3	00	" barrel of 196 lbs., first quality superfine.
Oats, baled,	5	00	" 100 lbs.
" unbaled,	5	00	" 100 lbs.
" cleaned,	2	50	" bushel of 32 lbs.
Peas,	5	00	" bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder,	4	00	" 100 lbs.
" "	4	50	" 100 lbs., baled.
Rice, cleaned,		20	" lb.
Salt,	10	00	" bushel 50 lbs., dry and dry.
Sugar,		60	" lb., fair quality.
Lard,		80	" lb., good.
Leather, upper,	2	50	" lb.
" sole,	2	00	" lb.
" harness,	2	50	" lb.
Wheat straw,	1	00	" 100 lbs.
Wheat straw, baled,	1	30	" 100 lbs.
Molasses,	4	00	" gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy,	3	00	" gallon.
Iron, round and plate,	350	00	" ton.
Beef,		25	" lb., nett.

DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the counties West, and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, *exclusive*, and in said counties the prices shall be as follows:

	Dolls	Cents	
Corn,	18	00	per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
Meal,	3	75	" bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Bacon,		85	" pound.
Wheat,	5	00	" bushel of 60 lbs. choice white.
Flour,	25	00	" barrel of 196 lbs. first quality superfine.
Oats, baled,	4	50	" 100 pounds.
" unbaled,	4	00	" 100 pounds.
" Cleaned,	2	00	" bushel, 32 lbs.
Peas,	3	50	" bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder,	2	75	" 100 lbs. unbaled.
" "	3	25	" 100 lbs. baled.
Rice cleaned,		25	" pound.
Salt,	12	50	" bushel of 50 lbs. dry and good.
Sugar,		50	" pound, fair quality.
Lard,		85	" pound for good.
Leather, upper,	2	50	" pound.
" sole,	2	00	" pound.
" harness,	2	50	" pound.
Wheat Straw,	1	00	" 100 pounds.
" "	1	30	" 100 pounds.
Molasses,	4	00	" gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy	3	00	" gallon.
Iron, round and plate,	350	00	" ton.
Beef,		15	" lb., nett.

DISTRICT No. 4, is to consist of all counties west of and including said counties, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

	Dolls.	Cents	
Corn,	17	50	per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
Meal,	3	65	" bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Bacon,		75	" lb.
Wheat,	5	50	" bushel of 60 lbs. for choice white,
Flour,	25	00	" barrel of 196 lbs. for first quality superfine.
Oats, baled,	4	50	" 100 lbs.
" unbaled,	4	00	" 100 lbs.
" c

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

So much has been said about the evils of "running the blockade" (literally or metaphorically), that in both senses the cant phrase has been about worn out, and still the blockade-runners have to be run. We don't think we can stop it either way or the other, by anything we can say. We suppose it will go on, but still it might be placed under some regulations as to the character of the articles brought in and taken out. It would be fully within the right to control the final destination of any of the products, such as cotton or naval stores, after they have found their way into the general mass of the world. It is useless to talk about cotton finding a way to Yankee markets. That cannot be helped, do what we may, and we lose control of it—it is the last we see of it. If the cotton were kept at home it could not find its way to Yankee markets. It would be kept at home, *altogether* at home, the pressure of the war would be felt much more severely in Europe, and the Powers of Europe would find it no easy matter to shoot at King Cotton. Well, we urged these considerations by gauge, but then we might as well have let our tongues go, and we suppose we might as well hold it now.

"There is money in it," and therefore people will run the blockade. They speculate just like other people. We don't think it quite as bad as the boarders of provisions, but their operations do about as much harm, perhaps more. We waste the actual cost price of the articles they import. As a general thing, these articles are not necessary to existence. We don't think the people would suffer much for luxuries from them—they only feed and clothe them. But there are many Yankee articles of general use among the blockade goods that are necessary, not even that is not the thing that is most objectionable about it, it is, in fact, comparatively a matter of little consequence. The effect upon the currency is the worst feature. It is a drain of gold and that does not depend in the least upon the character of the goods sold. Let us suppose the Royal steamship Blockade runner Lady Davis Charleston with an assorted cargo from Yankee, or all mixed, which brings a million of dollars. The owners get a large percentage, say sixty per cent, which being at a premium of sixty-six thousand dollars, [illegible] $66,000 [illegible] 20,000 [illegible] $46,000 [illegible] in the reference to that we will not say that after buying [illegible] there remains [illegible] currency which [illegible] gold and [illegible] the general currency [illegible] of the goods sold. Let us [illegible] the royal steamship Blockade runner [illegible] Charleston with an assorted [illegible] Yankee, or all mixed, which [illegible] brings a million of dollars. The [illegible]